

MAY 19, 1883

# THE GRAPHIC

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

No. 703.—VOL. XXVII.

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Price for Ladies', 1s. to 4s. 6d. Gentlemen's 54 in. from 2s. 11d. per yard.

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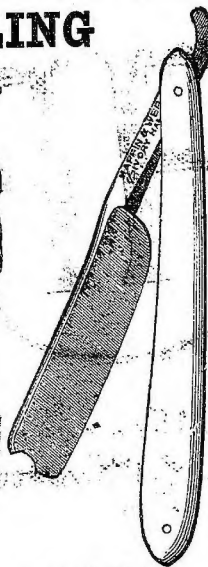
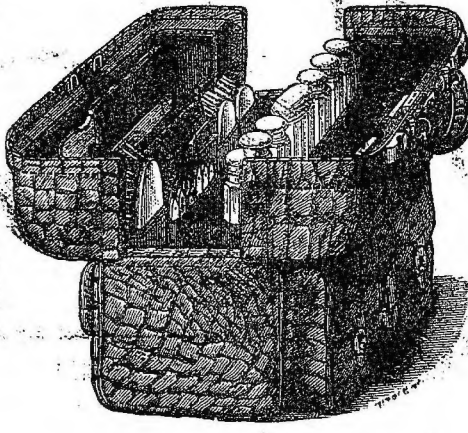
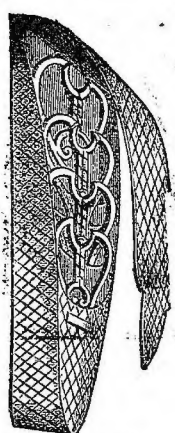
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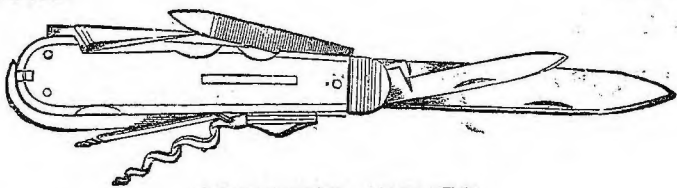
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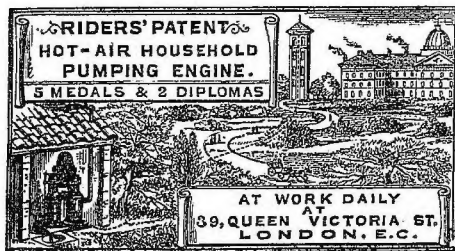
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**WILL NOT TRIP THE PLAYER**  
**READILY CONVERTED FOR A SINGLE-HANDED GAME.**

SUPERSEDES all other attempts at forming a Court, either with tape or whitening. No marking or measurement required, can be fixed in five minutes, and thus effects a saving of quite half-an-hour upon the most improved method of marking at present in use.

All the lines are marked and measured for their proper places; the half-court and side service lines are marked in the centre where the net is placed, and the service lines in the centre for half-court line.

The fixing in no way injures the most perfect lawn, and the material of which the Court is made does not deteriorate by exposure in wet weather. Should it be necessary to shift the Court, the lines can be taken up and relaid within any distance without leaving any marks upon the lawn, as in the case, when whitening is used.

The great need of this useful invention has long been felt, and having been thoroughly tested last season with most unqualified success, and the high encomiums passed upon it by the Public Press, the Proprietors, in more fully introducing it, are convinced that they are supplying this want.

Independently of being a portable and permanent Court, it does away with the incidental expenses continually incurred in re-marking Courts.

Full directions for laying the Court accompany each box.

**PRICE, PACKED IN BOX COMPLETE; 21s. TERMS—CASH WITH ORDER.**

Can be ordered and obtained through any Cricket Warehouse, Lawn Tennis Manufacturer, Toy Dealer, or Ironmonger throughout the Country, or of

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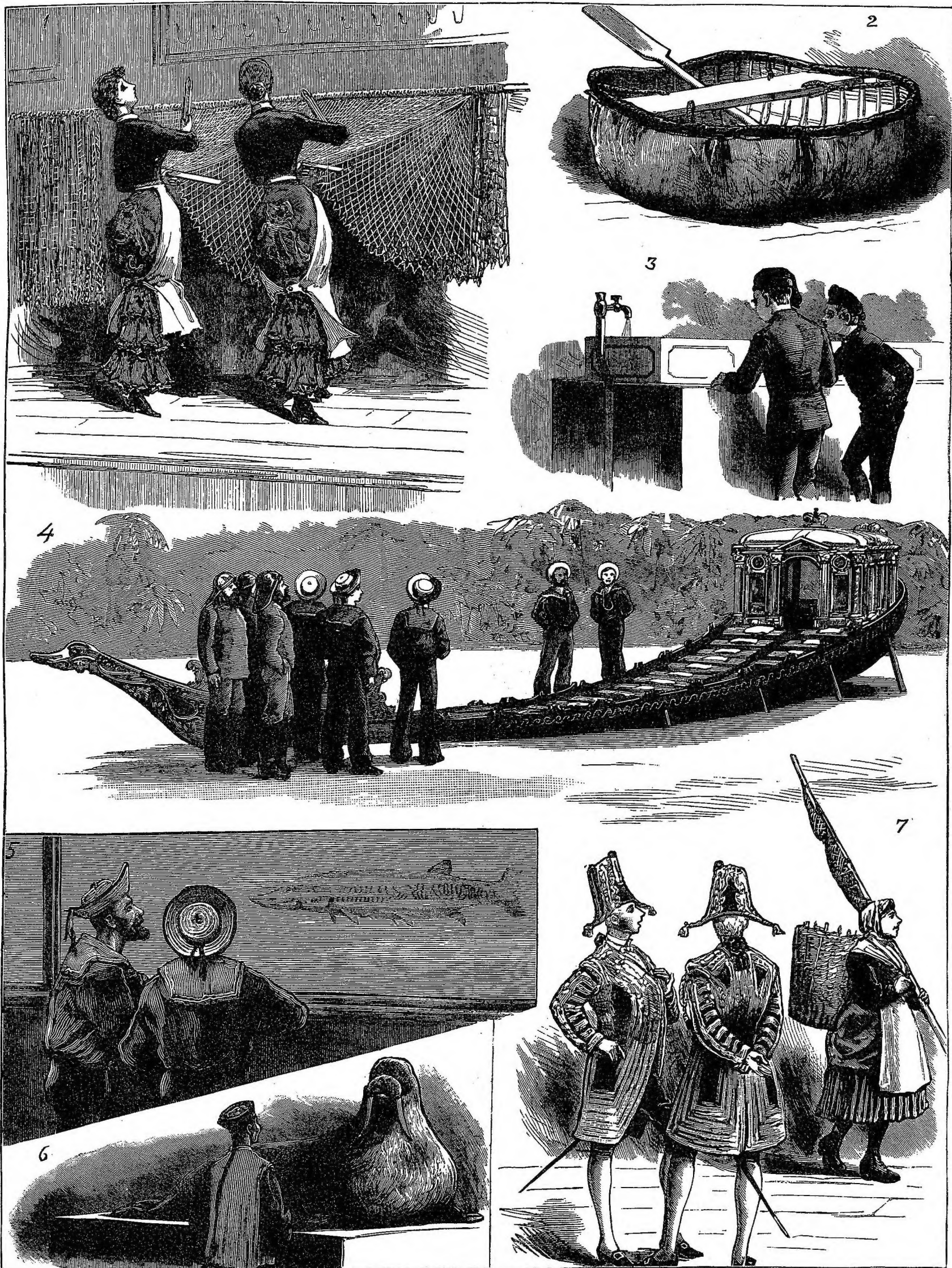
# THE GEOGRAPHIC

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

No. 703.—VOL. XXVII.  
Regd. at General Post Office as a Newspaper

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1883

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1. The Art of Netting.—2. A Coracle Used for Salmon Fishing on the River Boyne.—3. Young Fish (A Rearing Tank).—4. Bluejackets and Fishermen Looking at the State Barge.—5. Jack.—6. Foreigners.—7. Goldfish and Caller Herring.

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## Topics of the Week

**PARALYSIS OF PARLIAMENT.**—Prominent Liberals complain very much of the difficulties with which the Government have to contend in attempting to get the work of the country done in Parliament. If we may judge by results, these complaints are not exaggerated. The Government have now entered upon their fourth year, and all the world is familiar with the contrast between their promises and their achievements. For some time their failure was attributed to the absorbing claims of Ireland; but Ireland does not now occupy more time than ought to be given to her; yet the schemes of the Government somehow do not prosper. When it began to be seen that Ireland was not wholly to blame, a cry was raised about obstruction; and after much clamour Parliament passed new Rules of Procedure, which were to relieve our legislators of almost all their anxieties and cares. The new Rules of Procedure have simply had no effect; or, if they have done anything, their tendency has been to intensify the evil which they were intended to remove. The Radicals assert angrily that the fault lies with the Conservatives; but in Lord Beaconsfield's time the Conservatives used to accuse the Radicals of Obstruction; and the Radicals were no more willing to admit the truth of the charge than the Conservatives are. There can be little doubt that the ultimate explanation is to be found in the fact that Parliament undertakes duties which it could not accomplish satisfactorily even if all its members were dominated only by the loftiest conception of patriotism. What is needed, as Mr. Gladstone has said again and again, is a policy of devolution. It is not enough to have Grand Committees: it is far more important that the country should have an intelligible system of local government, which would leave Parliament free to give its whole attention to subjects of common interest. Until this difficulty is dealt with, we shall continue to hear of the backward state of legislation, no matter what Government may happen to be in power.

**THE POPE AND THE IRISH AGITATORS.**—"First flower of the earth, and first gem of the sea," may possibly be a poetical rather than a literal description of the Green Island. But Ireland may fairly claim to be "first gem" in the triple crown which encircles the Papal brow. In a degenerate age, when Frenchmen, Italians, and even Spaniards have gone over by thousands to the ranks of the unbelievers, Irishmen, whether at home, in Great Britain, in the colonies, or in the United States, still remain staunch to the banner of their ancient faith. It is curious to reflect that if the Irish Roman Catholics were to vanish *en masse*, the most earnest and unselfish Papists remaining on earth would probably be the handful of Englishmen who have "gone over to Rome" during the last forty years. No wonder, then, that His Holiness looks on Ireland with a lenient eye, that he is "to her faults a little blind, And to her virtues more than kind." For three years past the island has been a harbourage of conspiracy and sedition; it has been honeycombed with secret societies, to say nothing of more open but equally disloyal associations, in which priests figured quite as prominently as laymen; and all this agitation was accompanied by an appalling series of murders and other outrages, yet the Pope made no special sign of disapproval. When at last, however, our Government aroused itself from the shameful apathy in which it had so long been sunk, when it adopted common-sense measures of prevention, and absolutely had the audacity not only to try and convict, but even to hang some of these murderers, then the Pope also wakes up, and discovers that Paddy is not quite such a pattern being as he had fancied him, bids Archbishop Croke of Cashel come to Rome, gives that fervent "patriot" a good wiggling, and denounces secret societies in general and the Parnell Testimonial Fund in particular. This may be, as the *Times* styles it, "a heavy blow." To us it looks rather like an admonitory little pat, and a pat very tardily delivered. It seems, by the way, rather hard on Mr. Parnell that the Pope should coolly mix him up with dynamitists and "Invincibles," since he has always strenuously maintained that the reforms which he advocates would prevent outrage. But, then, Mr. Parnell happens to be a Protestant.

**HATS AND SHOES.**—Three years ago Europe was nearly being torn with war about the great Eastern question whether Aleko Pasha should wear a hat or a fez. The Sultan was all for the fez. Aleko, like the Florentines in Mrs. Browning's poem, "had not foresworn the true Republic in the form of hats." Peacemakers in vain suggested a "billy-cock" (originally "bully-cock"—a hat worn with a raffish air), but this compromise was not adopted. Now our Indian Empire is convulsed about shoes. At home it would be almost an indecent thing for a man to take off his shoes before he entered a room. In India it is equally indecent for a native to enter the room of an Englishman without taking off his shoes. Such is the geographical relativity of human nature. An Englishwoman has no delicacy about displaying her face, but "is very careful about the legs," like Aponia in Dean Swift's dream. A Tartar woman precisely reverses these rules of decorum. Owing to the Ilbert Bill and other

disturbing causes, the Hindoo, mild as he may be, has begun to kick against the rule that he must take off his shoes, as if the place where an Englishman stood were holy ground. A compromise is being reached—to the effect that a native in European shoes may keep them on. Native shoes are slippers, readily kicked off; European shoes are not so easy to deal with, and, besides, the wearer of European shoes may show civility by taking off his European hat. He adopts European etiquette with his shoes, and this seems quite a fair arrangement.

**LORD RIPON AND INDIA.**—There has been much controversy lately as to the merits of the present Viceroy of India, and there is likely to be more after the reassembling of Parliament. On the whole, the majority of Englishmen are probably of opinion that, so far as Mr. Ilbert's Bill is concerned, Lord Ripon has made a mistake. It may be that no great harm would be done by the measure, seeing that the powers which it proposes to grant to native judges would be within the reach of only a very small class; but it was certain beforehand that the scheme would be resented by almost all Anglo-Indians. The result of its introduction has been such a display of race antagonism as has not been since the days of the Mutiny; and the evil that has been done cannot now be altogether undone, either by the acceptance or by the withdrawal of the Bill. Had the native population been clamouring for this concession Lord Ripon might have been justified in disregarding the opinions or the prejudices of English residents; but it is admitted that the natives cared nothing about the matter until their attention was drawn to it by English criticism. With regard, then, to Lord Ripon's treatment of the question dealt with by Mr. Ilbert's Bill, Mr. Gladstone will have some difficulty in supporting his friend effectually; but he ought not to have the same difficulty in vindicating the Viceroy's efforts to introduce the principle of local self-government into India. A good many Englishmen talk as if institutions having even a remote resemblance to those of Great Britain could never be understood or appreciated by the rest of mankind. Why should not the people of India learn to take some part in the control of their own affairs? They will make mistakes, of course, as we do still, notwithstanding all our experience; but Lord Ripon does not propose to begin by giving them a chance of making mistakes which cannot be rectified. The local institutions he is creating are very simply constituted, and will not be immediately entrusted with extensive powers. If they are regarded with good will by English officials there is no reason why they should not make way by-and-by for a more highly-developed system, which, while apparently limiting our authority over the natives, will in reality strengthen the very bases of our rule.

**A SECOND SUEZ CANAL.**—When M. de Lesseps was trying to get countenance for what at that time was a daring, and even, as many thought, a chimerical project, he met with great opposition, especially in this country. It was the cue of Lord Palmerston and his adherents to magnify the engineering difficulties, and to proclaim the impossibility of keeping open a permanent waterway; but what they really feared was that the Canal might be a success, and that, if it succeeded, France would be planted like a Colossus in Egypt, with legs straddling across our chief highway to India. It is the fashion nowadays to pooh-pooh the fears which Lord Palmerston felt, but it is only fair to remember that had it not been for the *débâcle* caused by the Franco-German War, which broke out only a few months after the opening of the Canal, the astute old statesman's apprehensions might have been actually realised. Our main object in referring to these bygone matters is to point out that, as regards future Suez Canal arrangements, it will be both politic and magnanimous to treat the French people with an extra amount of delicacy and consideration. It was galling, though unavoidable, to discover that the new thoroughfare constructed by French inventiveness, perseverance, and money was destined to conduce chiefly to the aggrandisement of British commerce. It was still more galling, owing to the vacillation of their legislators, to miss the opportunity (frankly proffered by England) of joint interference in the affairs of Egypt last summer. The result is that now (whatever the future may bring) Egypt is practically a British possession, the Joint-Control has vanished, and France is left out in the cold. The circumstances being thus, it is not unnatural that the rumour of a second canal, to be made by British engineers with British money, and avowedly a rival to the old concern at Port Said, should excite indignation in France. Regarding the matter commercially, there can be no doubt that the traffic has become too big for the road, and that, to suit the convenience of the trading world, either a new canal ought to be made, a ship railway constructed, or the old canal widened and deepened. It would soothe the jealousy of our neighbours, a jealousy which we think is not altogether without reason, if the last-named alternative could be found to be sufficiently satisfactory for adoption.

**SPORTING PROPHETS.**—Almost all sporting papers keep their prophet, their *vates sacer*, as the seers would probably say, for they are very fond of a little bit of Latin. The predictions of these gentlemen are rather amusing reading. When they chance to have a vision of the right horse, they are loud in applauding their own acuteness; but when their vaticinations fall back into the realm of unfulfilled prophecy,

they are very quiet on the subject. As a rule, the seers select the animals which are favourites in the betting, so that the ordinary returns of the betting really make prophecy a superfluous luxury. About several outsiders the prophets speak in a Delphic and oracular style, and if the outsider wins, then they say that they "always thought as much," or words to that effect. The *Echo* possesses a sceptical and statistical correspondent, who analyses weekly the performances of the second-sighted men. This week, as the old romance says, he "has them at an avail." In the New-market Second Spring Meeting there were sixty-six published predictions. Out of these sixty-six prophecies precisely eight proved correct. Out of the first twenty-six every one was wrong. Eight prophets saw visions and dreamed dreams about the Payne Stakes. They beheld Ladislas, Ossian, or Goldfield passing the post a winner, but none caught a glimpse of the flying form of Splendour. It would be interesting, but difficult, to reckon how much a believer would have lost who staked his money on the selections of these seers on whose shoulders the mantle of Nicholas has fallen.

**M. WADDINGTON IN BERLIN.**—On his way to Moscow M. Waddington stayed some time at Berlin; and on the Continent a great impression has been produced by the warmth of his reception there. He himself took pains to show that he was not less cordial than his hosts. Were these demonstrations due simply to the fact that M. Waddington was liked in the German capital at the time of the Berlin Congress? Or was he instructed by his Government to hint that at last France is not unwilling to make an approach to Germany? The latter solution is the one that has commended itself to observers in Vienna; and everybody who wishes well to the French people must hope the Viennese politicians are right. Whatever may be the exact truth about the Triple Alliance, there can be no doubt that there is some understanding between Germany, Austria, and Italy; and it is almost equally certain that if France were to display a warlike spirit she would find that she had to reckon with the combined forces of these three countries, without help either from Russia or from England. By far the best thing France could do in these circumstances would be to recognise the folly of preparing for a war of revenge. If, in addition to this, she would take the first step towards the establishment of a policy which would lead to a general scheme of disarmament, she would secure such honour as she has never gained by the most brilliant of her military triumphs. Germany would have the strongest possible reasons for meeting France half way, and Austria and Italy would certainly not object. The Republic is strong enough to take a bold course of this kind, if it pleases; but the statement that it is actually doing so seems, unfortunately, much too good to be true.

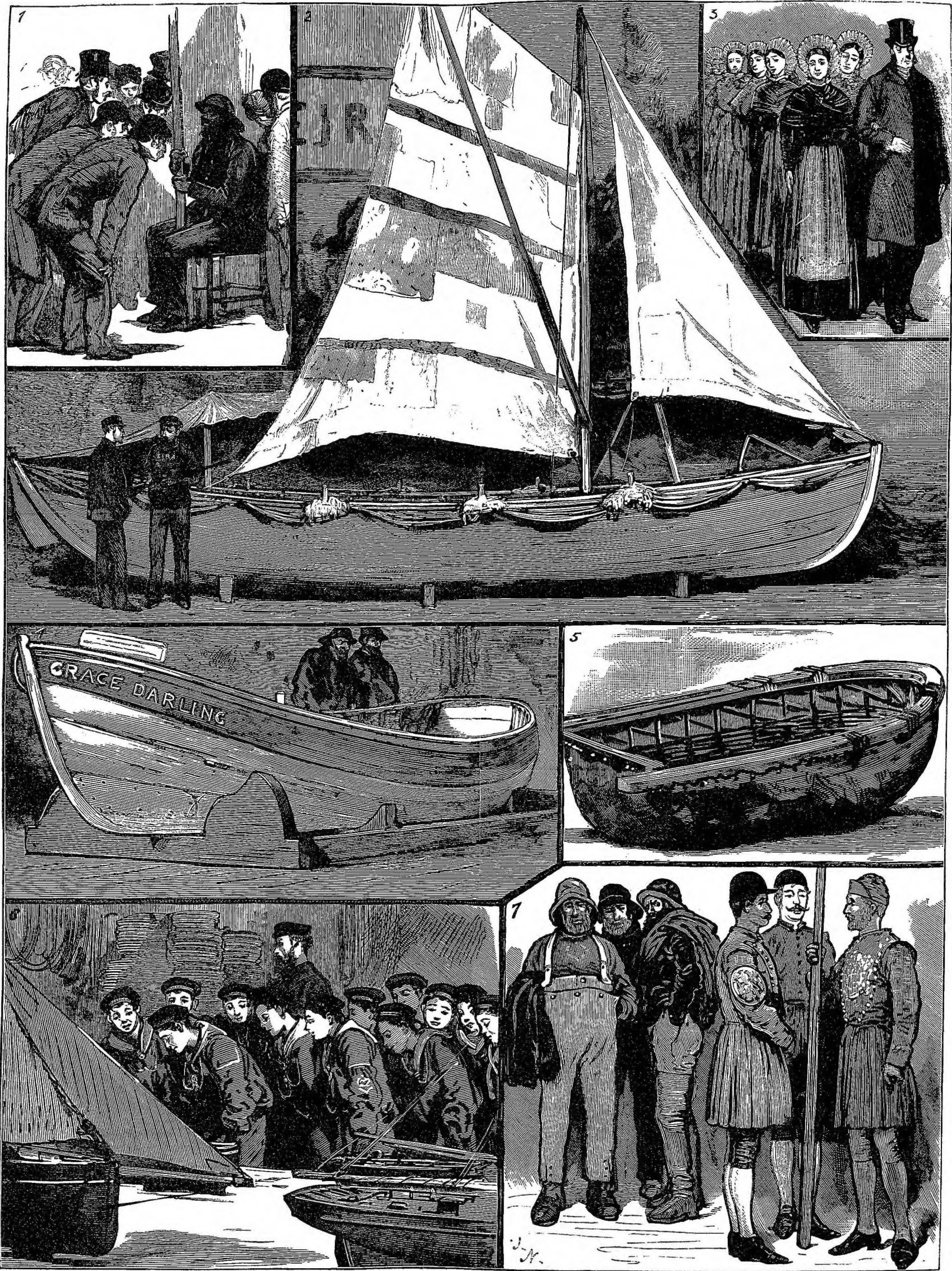
**FRANCE AND TONQUIN.**—Foreign nations, ourselves especially, are unable to regard the action of France in Tonquin with indifference, because of the presence of China on the scene. M. Challemeil-Lacour asserts that the claims of China over Annam and Tonquin are of a very shadowy and unsubstantial character, but at the same time he admits that she is ambitious of exercising an effective suzerainty over the populations of the Yellow race. Surely this is a very serious admission. It means that, as Russians are Panславists, and therefore concern themselves in the affairs of those countries which have lately been detached from the Turkish Empire, so the Chinese, if we may coin a barbarous compound word, are Panyellowists. Everybody with a *teint de jaune* in his complexion is John Chinaman's friend, and if anybody hits or ill-uses the said bilious-coloured person, John will desire to know the reason why. It does not follow, even if this be true, that China will at once declare war against France, and that the expedition will be confronted by Chinese "braves." The Chinese do not go to war in this impetuous fashion. They know how to bide their time. But they may manage matters so that, without actual interference, the operations of the French will be rendered more prolonged and more costly. Then should war come ultimately, it will be an unmixed calamity for all the Europeans and Americans settled in China. Chinese diplomatists may be able to distinguish between Frenchmen and white men who are not Frenchmen, but the roughs of Canton and Shanghai will class them all as "foreign devils," and be very ready to take vengeance upon them. For the sake of the civilised world generally, and not from any petty jealousy of French colonial aggrandisement, we regret this Tonquin business. Let us, nevertheless, hope that the fire which has been kindled may be put out before it causes a more formidable conflagration.

**AN EXCESSIVE PUNISHMENT.**—A petition was presented to the Home Secretary the other day, begging him to release the prisoners who were lately condemned to various terms of punishment for blasphemy. Among the names attached to the petition were those of many writers eminent in science and literature. It must be admitted that it will not be very easy for Sir William Harcourt to accede to their request; for those politicians who pretend to believe that the Government sympathise with Atheists would make the most of any interference with the course of the law in the present instance. Sir William Harcourt may, however, reflect that if he would displease one class by pardoning Mr. Foote and his fellow-prisoners, he would gratify another and (in the end) a more powerful class. We need hardly say that in our opinion



THE Queen being unfortunately unable through her recent accident to inaugurate the Exhibition, Her Majesty found an able deputy in the Prince of Wales. Despite the rain on Saturday morning, the Exhibition was early thronged by a crowd of eager spectators, while no less prompt, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke





1 Is He Alive?—2. Boat in which Mr. B. Leigh Smith Escaped from the Wreck of his Arctic Exploring Ship "Eira."—3. Foreign Fisher Girls.—4. Grace Darling's Boat.—5. "Guidore Curragh" (Irish Fishing Boat).—6. Envy.—7. Fresh and Salt.

THE INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION AT SOUTH KENSINGTON





En Route—"Nap" in the Smoking Cabin

The Custom House Nuisance

A Dutch Barber

An Old Street

Oranges

"DIAMOND CUTTING"

Juvenile Dissipation—Three Onions for One Cent.

In the Flower Market



and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Christian, the Duke and Duchess of Albany, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. Punctually to the hour came the Prince and Princess of Wales, with their two sons, who were duly received by the Royal Commissioners and the Executive Committee, and then a procession was formed, which made the progress of the Exhibition, and halted at the western end of the Promenade Gallery, where a dais had been erected for the Royal visitors. Chief amongst the features of the day were the various detachments of fishergirls from Scotland, France (Boulogne), Holland (Scheveningen), and Belgium (Ostend), and fishermen from Ireland and various parts of Great Britain. The Newhaven fisher-maidens, who were most conspicuous in their picturesque costumes, presented the Princess with a silver figure of one of themselves. To return to the inaugural ceremony, the National Anthem having been sung, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, as President of the General Committee, read an Address to the Prince, who briefly replied, the Archbishop of Canterbury offered a short prayer, the "Old Hundredth" was sung, and the Prince announced, "In the Queen's name I declare this Exhibition open," an announcement greeted by a flourish of the State trumpeters. After some spirited singing from the choir, the Royal party resumed their tour, being greeted in the Belgian and Dutch Courts by the fishermaidens of those nationalities, the former scattering rose leaves before the ladies, and presenting the Princess with a bouquet. After the various sections had been visited the Royal party left the building, and the ceremony was over.

#### THE VISIT OF THE FISHER GIRLS TO MARLBOROUGH HOUSE

ON Sunday afternoon the whole of the Scotch and foreign fisher girls were received on the lawn of Marlborough House by the Princess of Wales, who, with the Prince and the young Princes, chatted to them for some time. They were afterwards duly supplied with refreshments, and before leaving gave three cheers for their Royal entertainers. Through the kindness of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts they were subsequently driven to the Zoological Gardens, and in the evening paid that lady a visit at her town residence.

#### THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION—SKETCHES IN HOLLAND

No country is more delightful to visit for the first time than Holland. There is something so novel in the long, flat meadows, thronged with hardy-looking black cattle, and intersected by innumerable canals; in the quaint streets of the towns, teeming with houses which carry you back many centuries, and thronged with more picturesquely costumed folk than you will meet in all Europe. Our artist has given us a street corner with the characteristically gabled house, and the clumsily-built but capacious barge, while beneath is a Dutch institution to be met with at every point—a windmill. His centre sketches refer to the diamond-cutting industry, for Amsterdam is the chief diamond-cutting place of the world. The *modus operandi* is apparently very simple, but requires skilled and trained experts to practise it. Firstly, the diamond is placed in a bed of resin, and is skilfully cut in its various facets, sometimes by the prettiest of Jewesses in black holland pinafores, and at others by men, as in our first picture. The dust is carefully preserved, to be used in the polishing process, as represented in the second sketch. Here we have a rapidly revolving plate, on which a layer of diamond dust lies saturated in oil. The diamond is now placed in a bed of solder at the end of a pair of pincers, is held against the plate, and is rapidly brought to the desired condition of brilliancy. In another sketch we have a yet more hazardous process—that of "splitting," and the workman, whose portrait we engrave, is one of the cleverest of his craft, being especially apt at the art of engraving on the diamond, and being engaged at present in cutting the arms of the Netherlands on a stone. At the establishment in question are models of all the famous diamonds of the world, and both our artist and the writer of this can well testify to the courtesy always shown to strangers who wish to gain an insight into the industry. Of the remaining sketches but little need be said; pickled onions form a favourite luxury with the youth of Amsterdam, and particularly with those of the Hebrew persuasion, while who has not heard of the love of horticulture displayed by all classes of the Dutch, of their neat, trim, and bright gardens, and of the exorbitant prices they are wont to give for an out-of-the-way bulb?

#### THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC

IT will be remembered that on February 28th, 1882, a meeting, attended by a number of influential persons, was held at St. James's Palace for the purpose of founding an establishment for giving instruction in music on a more comprehensive scale than has hitherto existed in this country. The Prince of Wales took the chair on that occasion. His presidency was of no merely formal character; he not only made a very lucid and exhaustive speech, detailing the aims of the promoters, but he has since worked with considerable energy and perseverance to carry those aims into practical effect.

The result of the labours of himself and his coadjutors was shown on May 7th, when H.R.H. formally opened the Royal College of Music. The institution is located in a building in Kensington Gore, facing the west side of the Albert Hall, and hitherto used by the National Training School of Music. It has been presented to the College by Sir Charles J. Fiske. Rooms in the Albert Hall have also been granted by the 1851 Exhibition Commissioners for choral and instrumental practice.

After a special prayer had been offered up by the Archbishop of Canterbury, speeches were made by Dr. George Grove, the Director of the College, and by the Prince of Wales, from which we cull the following details.

A sum of money, amounting to over £100,000, has been collected, which will suffice to found fifty scholarships for tuition, fifteen of which include maintenance. Several scholarships have also been privately founded, one of these being for South Australia and another for Victoria. A strong staff of teaching professors has been organised for the various departments. For the fifty scholarships no less than 1,588 candidates competed, and were examined locally. Of these 480 were sent up to the final examination, and from them the following selections were made:—Seventeen scholars for the piano-forte, thirteen for singing, eight for the violin, six for composition, two for the violoncello, and one each for the organ, clarinet, flute, and harp. Besides the fifty scholars, forty-two persons have entered their names as paying students in the College. The institution has received several generous private gifts—pianos, furniture, and the library of the late Sacred Harmonic Society, through Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen.

For the purchase of this Library, which contains several thousand volumes, not only of early printed music, but of the most admired and the most modern and critical editions, Sir P. Cunliffe Owen made himself responsible to the extent of £3,000, as the College had no funds applicable to anything except the foundation of scholarships.

Of the fifty selected scholars, chosen after an examination of unusual severity, twelve are Londoners, twenty-eight from other parts of England, two from Scotland, six from Ireland, one from Wales, and one from Jersey. A mill-girl, the daughter of a brickmaker, and the son of a blacksmith took places in singing; and the son of a farm-labourer in violin-playing.

At the conclusion of the Prince's speech the Royal party visited in turn all the class-rooms in the building, where the students and pupils were already in their places, with the professors of the various departments of instruction.

#### CHESS WITH LIVING PIECES

A SUCCESSFUL entertainment of this nature, of which we published engravings at the time, was given some months since at Winchester, and now the metropolis has followed suit. On the 7th inst. a tournament took place at the Cirque, Argyll Street, Regent Street, in which the ordinary figures of a chess-board were represented by non-commissioned officers and men of the Household Brigade. The entertainment was for the benefit of two charities, the Royal Hospital for Women and Children, Waterloo Bridge Road, and the West End Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System. It was visited by numerous personages of distinction, among whom were the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke of Albany, and the Queen of the Hellenes. After the band of the Coldstream Guards had played the "Royal Cambridge March," the juvenile pipers of the Royal Caledonian Asylum entered the arena, and were at once followed by the representative chessmen, gorgeously arrayed by Messrs. Harrison, the costumiers, of Bow Street, Covent Garden. A game was started between Messrs. Hoffer and Hirschfeldt, who sat in a tent behind, the instructions to the pieces being delivered by two sergeants of the Guards. Mr. Hirschfeldt won the game in twenty-five moves. In the second game the encounter was equally short, ending in a victory for Mr. Hoffer. The aim was to amuse the spectators by moving the pieces as quickly as possible. In the evening Mr. McDonnell and Dr. Ballard played two games, and won one each.

#### TRAINING SHIP LIFE

PRACTICAL authorities seem to be agreed that, in order to convert a lad fresh from the plough or the counter into a finished man-o'-war's man, it is necessary to capture the boy while still in the pulpy age of unformed habits. Administered at such a time, a few weeks of the novel and healthy life on board a training-ship effect such a transformation in a boy that, though the matrons may be slow to believe the fact, his own mother would not know him. Development of brain and body go on together, and wonderful stories of chest-measurement might be cited.

Of a hearty, healthy boy on board a training-ship it certainly cannot be said his lot is not a happy one. Sickness will, of course, sometimes occur. Its visitations must be borne manfully, the more so because the patient does not receive quite the same consideration as at home, where the loving mother treads lightly so as not to disturb her boy. Here the sick boys in their hammocks must be prepared to hear a good deal of noise, and to see hornpipes danced under their invalid noses.

At church the singing is especially hearty. This is partly accounted for by the fact that the organist is usually the school-master, who being, as a rule, a musicianly man, drills his choir with enthusiasm.

Talking of music, one of the band-boys made "an elegant extract" from his euphonium, from whence he drew forth a full-grown shoe brush! "Peace and War" explains itself. Our artist punningly styles the sketch "A great gun and a minor canon."

That unwritten Magna Charta, "the custom of the Service," gives Jack, whether boy or man, Thursday afternoon as his very own. 'Tis then they make and mend their clothes; 'tis then that a love-sick but illiterate youth offers a powerful inducement to his "pal" to become a scrivener of Cupid.

A few lads hark back to the old days of idleness, and therefore fail to return to their "leaf." Such conduct results in a long and undignified journey, under the escort of a rural constable. Then outside the ward-room door there stands a small depressed object, in a suit many sizes too large for him, and with a general air of "Very-sorry-never-do-it-again." So much for the Deserter!

Landing for manoeuvres, or target practice at the range, is an evolution carried out with great rapidity. At times the boys remain away the whole day, and enjoy the picnic. When a small-arm party is to be landed, and the order is given "Outer boat to be first filled," an inexperienced on-looker might suppose that the boat would be swamped. In actual fact, after the first rush and scramble, they settle down as if by magic. Little more than their heads are seen above the gunwale, as the boat, with double banked oars, shoves off a few minutes later. Many of the boys are very fair shots, and Hampton, one of the instructors on board the *Boscawen*, took the Army and Navy Challenge Cup at Wimbledon a year or two since.

#### OUR ARTIST IN MOROCCO

OUR sketches are by an artist who accompanied the Italian Minister on a recent trip from Tangiers to the City of Morocco. "On the way," he writes, "we entered the territory of Beni Meskin, a province into which no European had as yet penetrated, and where, moreover, we did not feel certain of the reception which we might receive. The troops who formed our escort did not relish the idea of having to accompany us, and told us numerous stories about this little-known tribe, whose members they declared were exceedingly barbarous. Thus we felt a thrill of nervousness when we descried a troop of a hundred horsemen riding furiously towards us in one line, with their long guns resting on their thighs. But we were speedily reassured by the sight of their chieftain, who rode up to the Ambassador, and shook hands with him warmly, bidding him welcome; and, in fact, it was in this province, so remote from the influences of civilisation, that we met with the most hearty reception." The City of Morocco, our artist continues, is simply a magnificent ruin, though its former splendour is shown by the walls and the handsome gates. The bridge over the Tensift—the river which supplies the city with water through an underground aqueduct—is a little outside the town. It is built on twenty-seven arches, and is a very ancient structure, about eighteen feet wide. The river at this point is about 200 yards broad.

#### THE YOKOHAMA CANOE CLUB

THESE engravings (which are from sketches by Mr. Frank Abell, Sydenham), show that our countrymen when sojourning in Japan know how to enjoy themselves. Englishmen are proverbially prone to carry their amusements with them wherever they go, and their pastimes seem to be much the same whether they are living in their native land, or in the very far East. The troubles which beset the medical canoeist are such as befall votaries of "Rob Royism" any where else. A touch of local colour is however supplied by the cricket match. The implements used would scarcely meet the approbation of the M.C.C., but the fact that they are used at all, shows the unbounded British enthusiasm for that noble game. Another bit of local colour, too, is furnished in the two top sketches, where a seductive Irish spirit, of a highly invincible character, but hailing not from Kilmainham but from Kinahan, causes the fall, both figuratively and literally, of the worthy Japanese host.

#### SUN-FISH SHOOTING OFF THE WEST COAST OF IRELAND

See page 515.

THE PRIDDY'S HARD EXPLOSION.—In connection with this disaster, which we illustrated last week, we have been asked to mention that the coroner, Mr. Edgar Goble, of Fareham, Hants, will be glad to receive subscriptions on behalf of the sufferers.

NOTE.—The portraits of the Officers of the Grand Lodge surrounding the Most Worshipful the Grand Master H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, in our engraving last week of the Opening of the Indian Institute at Oxford, were taken by Hemery of Peckham, formerly of 213, Regent Street, W.



ALTHOUGH THE WEATHER ON BANK HOLIDAY was by no means so unseasonable as on the concluding days of the previous week, when London and Birmingham were visited by thunder, lightning, and hail, and snowstorms caused the death of thousands of young lambs upon the Cheviot Hills, there were still showers enough seriously to diminish the expected number of country excursionists—Epping Forest, for example, the favourite resort of East End holiday-makers, attracting only some 80,000 visitors, as against 120,000 in the preceding year. Indoor places of amusement gained what the railways lost. Most popular of all was the International Fisheries Exhibition, which was visited in the course of the day by over 44,200 persons. The sixpenny fish dinners were so great an attraction that the doors of the dining hall had to be closed as soon as the first relay was on the table, and till late in the afternoon the approaches were defended by a cordon of fifteen policemen. For those who took their pleasure sadly, in the way of processions and open-air demonstrations, there was a monster gathering of the advocates of Sunday closing in Hyde Park, broken up by arrangement into ten separate meetings, and in Trafalgar Square the annual assembly of the faithful believers in the Claimant. Throughout the country the holiday season has been turned to good account by the Volunteers in field days, camps of exercise, and reviews; the 1st Manchester in particular going in for "a week under canvas" with the troops at Aldershot.

SPEECHES OUT OF PARLIAMENT have been reserved for the latter part of the week, and for the holiday season proper there has been little to record beyond the flight of weary M.P.'s to the country. Mr. Gladstone, even at Hawarden, is fair game, and on Tuesday was duly waited on by a deputation from Bilston with an address of confidence, and later in the day so mobbed by the excursionists that after repeated hand-shakings he was compelled to decline the recognition, except from the ladies. The Premier is still guarded by detectives, each armed with six-chambered revolvers. Mr. Burt and Mr. John Morley—both always well worth hearing—have been addressing the Liberals of Newcastle, the latter on the impolicy of making civil rights contingent on religious opinion, the former urging the Government to give next Session to the County Franchise, Licensing Reform, and other questions in which the public is really interested.

THE MOST DISASTROUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT for many months occurred at midnight on Whit Monday at the Lockerbie Junction on the Caledonian line, through a double collision caused by the branch express from Stranraer running into a goods train as it left Lockerbie for the North and throwing some of the trucks on the down line just as the express from Glasgow, which does not stop at Lockerbie, came rushing into the station at the speed of fifty miles an hour. The pilot engine, after ploughing its way for forty yards through the solid masonry of the platform, lay wrecked upon its side, with its couplings twisted off. The train itself was rent open all along one side by the fallen waggons and broken stone-work, until its course appears to have been stopped by the resistance it encountered—the carriages in the rear being only slightly damaged. Seven persons, including a driver and a fireman, were killed outright, six others very seriously, and seventeen slightly, injured. The immediate cause of the accident is said to have been disregard of signals by the driver of the Stranraer express. Another collision, fortunately without loss of life, though from fifty to sixty persons have been injured, five of the number very seriously, took place on the evening of the next day between two heavily-laden excursion trains within a few yards of the station at Great Grimsby.

THE EXAMINATION OF THE MILLBANK PRISONERS at Bow Street ended, on the 11th, with the committal for trial of the two Gallaghers, Curtin, Ansbrough, Wilson, and Whitehead, on a charge of treason-felony. Norman, who gave information to the Government, was afterwards committed for misdemeanour, and Dalton, alias O'Connor, was discharged, only to be claimed by the Liverpool police as an accomplice of Deasy and Flanagan. On Saturday he was examined before Mr. Raffles, and evidence was given of the discovery of a card among his papers with the Cork address of D. O'Herlihy, and prescriptions for the making of illegal explosives exactly corresponding to those found on Deasy. Strong guards have been set over Walton Gaol, where the five Liverpool Fenians are now imprisoned, in consequence of a hint that a rescue may possibly be attempted.

THE TRIALS OF THE KILMAINHAM PRISONERS was resumed on the 10th with the trial of Joseph Mullett for the attempt on the life of Mr. Field. The prisoner, who refused to plead, was speedily found "guilty," and sentenced to penal servitude for life—an attempt to make a political speech in the dock being promptly repressed by Judge O'Brien. E. O'Brien and T. Doyle both pleaded "guilty" to the minor charge of conspiracy, and Edward McCaffery "not guilty" to the double charge of conspiracy to murder and of the actual murder of Thomas Henry Burke. His case was adjourned for a few days on the ground that his advisers were taken by surprise. On Wednesday he, Dan Delaney, and T. Martin all pleaded guilty to the lesser charge, and were put back to receive sentence on the Thursday. "Skin-the-Goat," convicted on the same day as an accessory to the Phoenix Park murders after the fact, was sentenced to penal servitude for life; and true bills were found against Kingston, Gibney, and Healy, committed for conspiracy to murder J. Poole and others, and against Matthias, brother of Joe Brady, for sending a threatening letter to the juror, Mr. King.—Brady, the first of the condemned men, was executed on Monday, within the prison, from which even the representatives of the Press were excluded. Over four thousand persons assembled outside; and, as a proof of popular sympathy, most of the holiday excursion trains were postponed. He made no statement of any kind—in accordance, it is said, with the desire of his friends.—At Limerick the Nationalists have held an open-air meeting, at which Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., fiercely denounced "the pinch-of-hunger policy" of the Government; and declared that what the country wanted was migration, not emigration, and, above all, the power of managing its own affairs.—In the South-West there have been some symptoms of a revival of outrages, and near Castle Island a care-taker, named Walsh, was dangerously wounded by a party armed with revolvers. Eight men have since been arrested on the charge.—The Pope at last has taken decided steps in the matter of Archbishop Croke, and a very grave and imperative letter has, by his orders, been addressed to the Irish Episcopate by Cardinal Simeoni, Prefect of the Sacred College, expressly forbidding the ecclesiastics to recommend or favour in any way the subscription called the Parnell Testimonial Fund. Meetings, half angry half timid, have since been held by the Irish National League, who suggest that the Pope has been hoodwinked by the British Government, and by Mr. Sexton who, as a Unitarian, can speak more boldly, and who declares that, with or without the clergy, the movement must go on.

THE NEW CENTRAL FISH MARKET in Farringdon Street was opened by the Lord Mayor on the 10th. It contains thirty-three shops, with stalls in front for the smaller dealers, and thirty-two stalls for the wholesale merchants beneath the central dome. A novel feature is the appointment of an officer of the Corporation as official



salesman, to whom all packages of fish may be consigned direct, and who will forward a cheque each day for the amount sold, deducting only five per cent. commission and railway charges.

A VERY IMPORTANT MEETING of leading shipowners was held the same day in the Cannon Street Hotel to consider the question of a second Suez Canal. Among those present were Mr. Laing, President of the Chamber of Shipping, Sir G. Elliot, Mr. Norwood, Mr. J. Pender, Mr. Monk, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and others, owning in all some 3,000,000 tons of shipping. Resolutions were unanimously carried in favour of the proposal, and an Executive Committee was appointed to take the necessary steps for carrying it into effect. The pressure on the existing Canal is so great that the P. and O. steamers now leave England one day earlier than before to secure their reaching Suez by the time the mail arrives there *via* Brindisi.

BETWEEN 9,000 and 10,000 Staffordshire colliers struck work on Saturday against a proposed reduction of 10 per cent. in their wages. In the case of those who have not struck—about as many more—the notices of reduction were not given, or have been withdrawn.

DR. JAMES YOUNG, the early friend of Livingstone, and the discoverer of paraffin, died on Sunday last at Kelly, near Glasgow, in his 71st year.

AFTER MANY DAYS

ON Monday the House of Commons reassembles after the Whitsun Recess, and Ministers will have borne in upon them a freshened appreciation of the vanity of human wishes. If anything is to be done this Session it must be done forthwith, and nothing that has gone before strengthens the expectation of making the Session memorable for the amount of work accomplished. When, a little more than three months ago, the new Session opened, there seemed every prospect of varying the record of barren years. Ireland could scarcely be described as contented; but the Government had distinctly announced that for this Session at least Irish legislation would be foregone, an announcement which spread general content throughout Great Britain. The campaign in Egypt had been brought to a triumphant conclusion, Europe was at peace; the Ministerial programme included no item of a particularly controversial character, and, above all, there were the New Rules passed amid the sharp labour of an autumn Session. The Parliamentary millenium had commenced, and for once in a way a Parliamentary Session was to be the record of useful business quietly done.

How far this forecast has been realised is too well known to the public. When the House meets again on Monday it will find itself still in lamentable arrears with respect even to the moderate programme put forward by the Government. Supply, which must be voted though the heavens fall, is in so backward a condition that three, and perhaps four, nights will be devoted to it. By that time June will have been entered, and there will remain little more than two months of the Session, and that at the latter end, when those who have borne the heat and burden of the day are beginning to be weary. Hitherto only one Ministerial determination announced in the earlier day of the Session has been carried out. Mr. Gladstone declared that till the Criminal Code Bills, the Bankruptcy Bill, and the Patents Bill had been read a second time, and grist thus provided for the Mill of the Grand Committees, nothing else would be attempted. At that purpose the House was doggedly kept till these measures passed the Second Reading, and since then the Grand Committees have been at work four days a week. The Bankruptcy Bill has made fair progress, and will be back in the House of Commons about the middle of June. It is thereupon intended to take up the Patents Bill, and press it forward with the same determination. The Grand Committee on Law is still engaged upon the Criminal Appeal Bill, and is yet far from the conclusion. As to this important measure, official reticence will doubtless for some weeks to come evade acknowledgment of the truth. But it is none the less felt by those who have the best means of knowing that this measure will not become law this Session. It has ranged against it the most skilful and resolute practitioners of obstruction. Mr. Parnell and Lord R. Churchill are united in their opposition to the measure, and it is not too much to say that except on a Bill touching which popular enthusiasm has been excited, or upon which the Ministry stake their existence, these two gentlemen can prevent any measure passing the House of Commons.

Beyond the Bills above enumerated, there are two of great importance with respect to which decisions have been practically taken. The Affirmation Bill has been thrown out on Second Reading, and a conspicuous service thereby done to the Ministry. The Government of London Bill, which had a prominent place in the Queen's Speech, has not yet been introduced, and is increasingly unlikely to be brought forward this Session. The utmost that can be expected, in deference to the wishes of the municipal reformers, is that the Bill may be brought in, read a first time, and printed and circulated for meditation by Aldermen and others. Just before the House rose for the Whitsun Recess, Mr. Dodson introduced his Agricultural Holdings Bill, which is likely to form an engrossing subject for controversy in what remains of the Session. The circumstances in which Mr. Dodson found an opportunity of bringing in this Bill are strikingly illustrative of the position to which Parliamentary Government has descended. Being a first-class measure, it might reasonably have claimed the justice of being submitted to the House in a speech of full length, delivered at an hour when it might be both heard and reported. But on the Thursday night preceding the adjournment for the Recess, the Government were driven so close that they had to sacrifice everything—even their majority—to the exigencies of the hour.

What needed to be done forthwith was to get a few votes on the Civil Service Estimates. For the same sitting there were put down the Committee Stage of Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, and the First Reading of the Agricultural Holdings Bill. The natural order of disposing of this work was for Mr. Dodson to introduce his Bill, the Committee on the Customs Bill next taken, and the Civil Service Estimates dealt with in whatever time remained. But it was well known that if this course of procedure were adopted the whole of the sitting would be appropriated for absolutely useless debate on the First Reading of the Agricultural Holdings Bill. Nothing but waste of time could have resulted from such talk which would have been made over again on the Second Reading. Therefore Mr. Dodson and his Bill were relegated to the far end of the sitting, and presented themselves shortly after one o'clock in the morning, when Mr. Dodson gabbled through a brief and not pellucidly-clear summary of the principles of the measure. Three votes were laboriously earned on the Civil Service Estimates, and the critical division on the Customs Bill being taken at an hour which there was no possibility of fixing beforehand, the distracted Whips could not get their men together, and the Government suffered another defeat.

This looks like bad management, and such it is, since it was accompanied by disastrous failure. But is difficult to say what else could have been done. It is doubtful whether, supposing the time given to the Affirmation Bill had been otherwise appropriated, the business of the Session would have been proportionately advanced. The art of obstruction is now carried to such a height of perfection, that it is practically invincible. It has now unhappily invaded one of the Committees, its appearance being, oddly enough, coincidental with the presence of Lord Randolph Churchill. It is a significant fact that the Grand Committee on Commerce, which has in hand a Bill of vastly greater importance and of infinitely wider range of detail, makes twice, and occasionally three times, the progress

achieved by the Grand Committee on Law. And Lord Randolph Churchill is a member of the Committee on Law, Commerce being temporarily free from his attentions. What time the noble lord can spare from the House of Commons he devotes to the Grand Committee, and between the two is decidedly the most successful practitioner of the Session. The prospect, regarded from the threshold of the new and last section of the Parliamentary Session, is a little depressing. But hope is not finally abandoned by those whose desire is to see the useful and unambitious projects now before the House added to the Statute Book this year. As the days pass and resemble each other, inasmuch that nothing is done, the Government, supported as it would be by the national voice, might, probably will, nip obstruction. Either by prolonging the sitting or by a stern application of the disciplinary Rules, there is still a possibility of getting some work done before the Session ends.

HENRY W. LUCY



THE TURF.—As is always the case in holiday weeks Turf meetings during the last few days have been numerous, but not important, hardly a race at Kempton Park, Four Oaks Park, Redcar, Lewes, or Manchester being worth putting on record with the exception of the Manchester Cup.—The Derby, which is run next Wednesday, is one of considerable interest—at least as regards its openness. The five leading favourites—Galliard, The Prince, Beau Brummel, Goldfield, and Ladislas—are “all of a heap” more or less on their public running and collateral “book” form, and the victory of any one of them, when achieved, can be made out as reasonable enough. Beau Brummel has held the post of honour in the market for some little time, but during the last few days both Galliard and The Prince have headed him, and the former is now first favourite at about 9 to 2, while The Prince figures at only half a point less. The three horses just mentioned are backed “mixed” against the field.

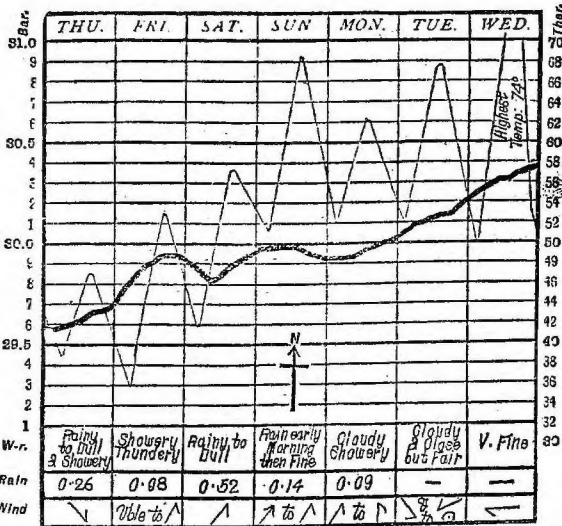
CRICKET.—With a most acceptable change in the weather, the game has begun in earnest in all directions. At Cambridge the Light Blues have not shown to advantage in a match against a weak team of the M.C.C., which was won by nine wickets.—North v. South at Lords may be called the first great match of the season, the representative sides being strong. The play was fairly equal, and some good scores were made, notably the 64 by W. G. Grace in his first innings for the South. His services were unfortunately lost to his side for the second innings, owing to a bad accident to his hand when fielding his own bowling; and the North won by 170 runs. Peate, for the victors, was in good bowling form, and Lockwood, in batting, scoring 30 and 60.—Two inter-county matches have been played, Sussex beating Hampshire in one innings, and Nottingham performing a similar office for Surrey. Certainly the latter county had not a very strong team in the field, but it was a very bad beginning of the season to put on record two totals of only 87 and 43. Of the former Abel got no less than 45, and in the second innings Mr. W. W. Read was the only bat who got into double figures.

AQUATICS.—The summer races at Oxford have resulted in Exeter keeping its headship of the river without much trouble. Magdalen, Corpus, B.N.C., Keble, and Hertford come next in order.

TRICYCLING.—Following the example of the old Bicycle Club, the One Hundred Mile Road Race was arranged for Whit Monday, the run being from Boston, in Lincolnshire, to Bell Bar, near Hatfield, Herts. The winner, A. Nixon, riding a “Premier,” did the distance (about 101 miles) in 10h. 38min. 15sec. Mr. R. Rising, also on a Premier, was second, but nearly an hour behind the winner, who, it may be remembered, rode last year on a tricycle from John o' Groat's to Land's End.

LACROSSE.—The fifteen Canadian and thirteen Indian (Iroquois) players arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday last. They proceeded to Dumfries, and have been playing a little in Scotland. On the 16th of next month they will play before the Prince of Wales at Hurlingham.

WEATHER CHART FOR THE WEEK  
FROM MAY 10 TO MAY 16 (INCLUSIVE).



EXPLANATION.—The thick line shows the variations in the height of the barometer during the past week ending Wednesday midnight. The fine line shows the shade temperature for the same interval, and gives the maximum and minimum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

REMARKS.—During the first two days of this period the weather was cold, dull, and unseasonable, with light northerly and north-westerly breezes, but on the morning of Saturday (12th inst.) there were decided signs of a change for the better, and from that date up to the present time conditions have gradually become more settled, with higher and more uniform barometrical pressures, and much warmer weather. This improvement was very much marked on Sunday (13th inst.), when the thermometer over the central parts of England rose to 68° in the shade, and although Monday (14th inst.) was wet in the immediate neighbourhood of London, the measured rainfall was not large, and some districts escaped the rain altogether. At the close of the week the barometer had risen in all parts of western Europe, and an anti-cyclone had advanced from the Atlantic, with barometrical readings as high as 30.4 inches over the north of Ireland. A brisk east-north-easterly wind prevailed in the Channel, and there was no sign of any depression near enough to affect the fine weather which had now set in in all parts of the country. The barometer was highest (30.37 inches) on Wednesday (16th inst.); lowest (29.57 inches) on Thursday (15th inst.); range, 0.8 inches. Temperature was highest (74°) on Wednesday (16th inst.); lowest (56°) on Friday (12th inst.); range, 18°. Rain fell on five days. Total amount, 1.09 inches. Greatest fall on any one day, 0.52 inches, on Saturday (12th inst.).



LONDON COFFEE AND EATING-HOUSE KEEPERS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—The forty-sixth annual dinner will take place at the Cannon Street Hotel, City, on Monday next, the 21st inst.

ECCENTRIC KING LOUIS OF BAVARIA is getting very stout, much to his annoyance, and wishes to disguise the fact from his subjects. So all his photographs, particularly the recent ones, are being retouched to destroy all appearance of *embonpoint*. At least, so the *American Register* insinuates.

THE APPELLATION “DUDE,” which promises to supersede the well-worn term of “Masher,” turns out to be an old English word which is traditional in New England towns, particularly in Salem, New Hampshire. Americans now call the corridors of fashionable hotels and the windows of club-houses “Duderies.”

RAILWAY TIME is a very perplexing affair in the United States, where the various railroads at present run their trains at no fewer than fifty-six different standards of time. A convention accordingly has been studying the difficulty, and proposes to establish five standards throughout the country, with a difference of an hour between each.

MASTER REYNARD AND THE FEATHERED TRIBE LIVING TOGETHER IN AMITY is not a very frequent sight, yet the *Live Stock Journal* tells us of a Yorkshire covert where a vixen fox and her five cubs are living happily inside an old main drain, while a hen pheasant has positively made her nest on the top of the drain, and is now sitting on her eggs.

A FRESH INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION FOR THE STATUE OF THE LATE CZAR has been announced by the Russian Government. The statue is to be erected in the Kremlin at Moscow, and should be equestrian if possible, a good likeness being absolutely necessary. Either bronze, marble, granite or porphyry may be used, but the expense must not exceed 100,000*l*. Prizes will be awarded to the four best designs.

TRANSATLANTIC LADY LAWYERS sometimes lack proper judicial coolness, to judge from the example of a Milwaukee Portia. The judge, an opponent of Women's Rights, refused to allow a certain lady lawyer to plead, so the lady first heartily “slanged” the Bench, and finding that this produced no impression, took up a tumbler of cold water and threw it over the judge. Such contempt of Court cost the offender 10*l*. and a short imprisonment.

CALCUTTA is beginning early to look at the dark side of her coming Exhibition. Living is already expensive enough in India, but the prospect of exhibition prices seriously disquiets people with small incomes. Exorbitant rents are being asked for houses for the next cold season, so the *Times of India* tells us, lodging-house keepers have given notice that their charges will be doubled, while servants rejoice that they will be able to demand increased wages and unlimited tips.

A CURIOUS DEITY has been worshipped for years past by pious Hindoos in the Temple of Bharata in the Fyzabad district, Bengal—a brass casting of the arms of the old East India Company. The brass used to be bathed and anointed with sandal-wood every day in company with the rest of the idols, with all the customary formula of the daily Hindoo ritual. The priest in charge was very difficult to convince of his mistake, and greatly objected to give up the brass.

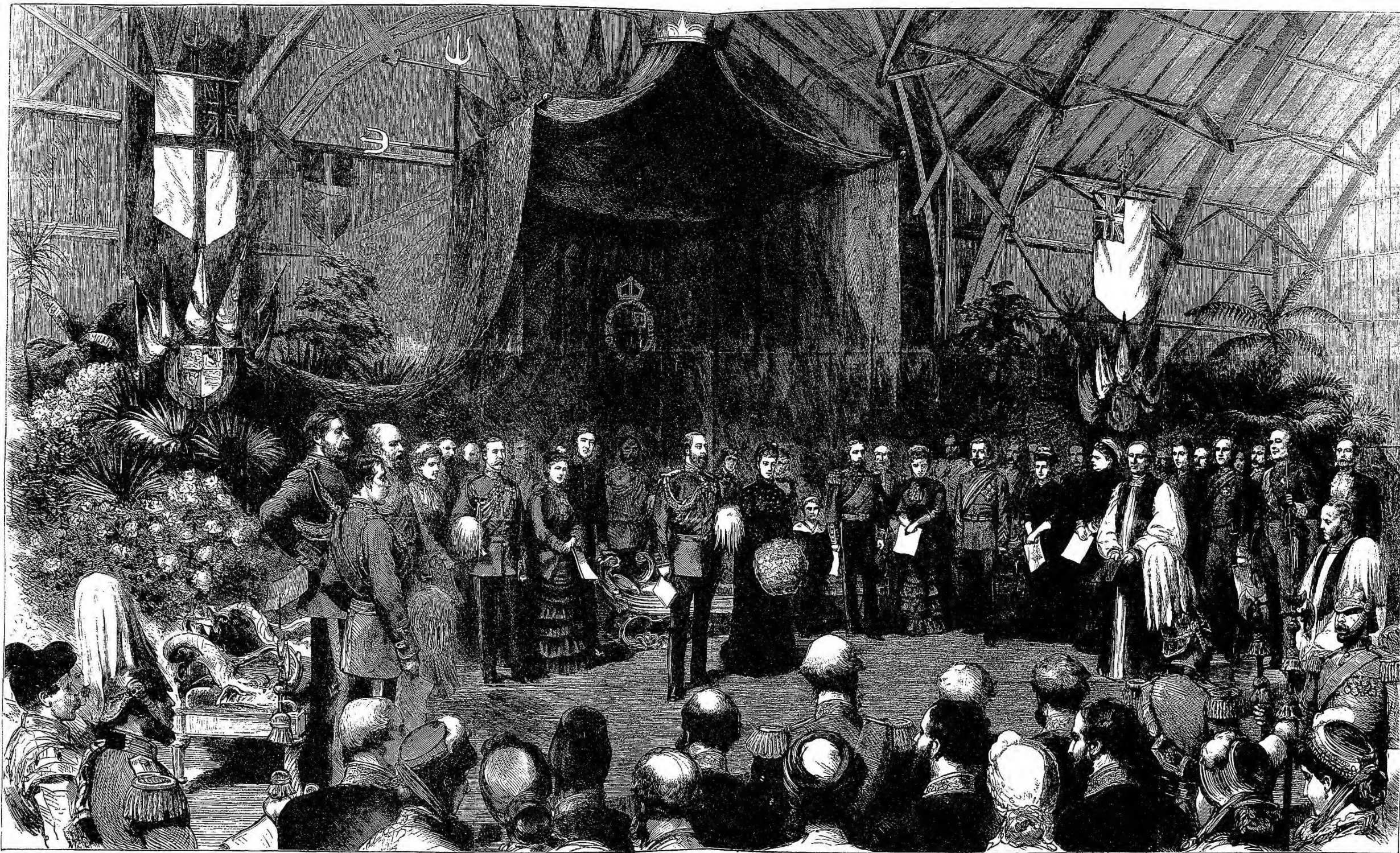
THE BRITISH MUSEUM is now exhibiting a series of six ancient Italian mural paintings lately acquired for the State from Mr. G. Richmond, R.A. These paintings illustrate a branch of Art little known outside Italy, and though considerably restored are highly interesting. They were found in the seventeenth century in the tomb of the Nasones, near Rome, and represent Pluto carrying off Persephone in a chariot, Dionysius offering a bunch of grapes to Ariadne, a group of a Mænad and a Satyr, a Winged Victory, a Winged Genius, and a floral ornament.

A SPURIOUS NAPOLEON IV. has lately deceived a good many people at Turin. He was a young Italian weaver of very good address, and decidedly handsome, and for some time succeeded in keeping up his pretended position as the late Prince Imperial, who he declared had not been killed in Zululand. His money having come to an end, the pretender took to highway robbery, and when caught so loudly declared his Napoleonic pretensions that he was treated as a madman and sent to an asylum, from which he escaped and practised his old tricks. Being caught again, the jury were less lenient, and the false Napoleon has been sent to the galleys for twenty-one years.

THE PARIS SALON will be closed from Monday to Thursday next week in order that the pictures may be re-hung, and that the jury may decide on the medals to be awarded. The Salon was open free on Whit Sunday, and no fewer than 40,241 persons passed through the Exhibition between ten and five o'clock. A fresh small Art collection has now been opened in Paris—the Annual International Exhibition of Paintings, to which all countries are invited to contribute, and which was inaugurated last year. This time England is represented by Messrs. Watts and Colin Hunter, the United States by Mr. Whistler, Italy by De Nittis, Austria by Munkacsy, Belgium by Alfred Stevens, Germany by Leibl, Spain by Madrazo, Russia by Chelmonski, and France by MM. Hébert, Robert Fleury, and Cabanel. M. Meissonier does not contribute, being hard at work for the First Triennial Salon, to which he proposes to send two Venetian pictures—one a view of the interior of St. Mark, the other a portrait of a Venetian lady taking a music lesson—besides a likeness of Mrs. Mackay, the wife of the American millionaire, and a large painting of the ruins of the Tuileries. Another item of Parisian Art is the opening of a new room in the Historical Museum at the Hotel Carnavalet, which completely illustrates the history of the Old Palais Royal by a collection of quaint pictures, &c.

MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT'S PROMISED MEMOIRS, “Ma Vie de Théâtre,” will not appear before October; but M. Jules Clarétie, the well-known *chroniqueur*, has managed to get a glimpse of the manuscript, and gives an extract in his weekly gossip in the *Paris Temps*. Here Madame Bernhardt describes her youth, and the decision of her future career. As a girl in her early teens she was impetuous and very hot-tempered, flying into a furious rage and striking any one who happened to come in her way when she was contradicted. At last one day a family council was held, consisting of the mother, an aunt, an old friend of the family, and Sarah's godfather. The girl was suddenly summoned from her lessons, and asked how she intended to earn her living, as she had no dowry. Sarah declared she would be a painter; and, indeed, the young girl had already shown some artistic talent, and was then copying Greuze's *Cruche cassée*. As, however, the copy was by no means perfect, one eye being much higher than the other, this plan was crushed, and the old friend suggested that she should study for the stage. But poor Sarah was found too thin and plain for this profession, and the only feasible plan seemed to be to make a dressmaker or milliner of her. However, the old friend stuck to his point, declaring that Sarah would grow fatter as she got older, that she had a sweet voice, and that, as she had good teeth, she could always smile on the stage, and finally obtained the mother's consent to present Sarah to M. Auber as the first step in the matter.





THE OPENING OF THE INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION AT SOUTH KENSINGTON—THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY OFFERING PRAYER





COLONIAL enterprise continues to absorb public attention in FRANCE, and whether the discussion bears on the West Coast of Africa, on Madagascar, on Tonquin, or on the question of a second Suez Canal, a latent feeling of rivalry to England is invariably evinced, and the wish to obtain some compensation for the prestige and authority lost in Egypt is in no way concealed. On Tuesday the debate on the Tonquin Expedition concluded, but beyond speeches from a Bonapartist, M. Delafosse, and a Radical, M. Périn, there was no opposition, and M. Challemeil-Lacour had it all his own way, the Expedition being sanctioned by 358 votes to 50. The main point turned on the question whether China was prepared to support Annam against France, and this the Minister considered unlikely, while as to the assertion that Annam was a vassal of China, the latter could be no more considered so than France could be termed a vassal of England owing to the wars of the 14th century. He urged the necessity for a definitive settlement of the question, and declared that an industrious population look to France for freedom from Annamite rule, as also many thousands of persecuted Christians. Moreover, the withdrawal of France would endanger Cochin China. France had no thought of annexation; she would simply assert a protectorate over Annam, and over Tonquin in particular, and demand an addition to the Treaty which had been rendered necessary by the neglect to enforce its existing provisions.

While French legislators have been discussing the furtherance of Gallic interests in Asia, French naval commanders have been exhibiting equal "earth hunger" in a more practical form on the West Coast of Africa. Thus at Bonny the captain of the *Volligier* has endeavoured to induce the natives to sign a treaty. They, however, for once declined, declaring that they were well treated by the English, and would do nothing without consulting their "father," the British Consul, who was absent at the time. A small French force also has landed near Porto Novo, and taken possession of a small tract of country there, an act which at once brought the Deputy Governor of Lagos to the spot to make inquiries. M. de Brazza has now landed with his little expedition, but up to the present has not been opposed by Mr. Stanley. The whole coast, however, seems in a chronic state of uneasiness and disturbance. Thus the King of Dahomey has taken umbrage at England's negotiations with Portugal for the cession of Whydah in return for some land on the Congo, and has caused all the white people in his dominion to be confined to their houses, in this manner putting a stop to all trade. There has been a brush with the natives also up the Sherboro River, where a small boat containing British *employés* was seized and plundered. A strong detachment of police was immediately despatched to the district, and the stronghold of the offending natives was razed to the ground.

In GERMANY the visit of M. Waddington to Berlin on his way to the Czar's Coronation at Moscow, and his markedly cordial reception by the Emperor, have excited general comment. It is thought that the chief object of the French statesman's visit is to gather the truth about the asserted Triple Alliance, concerning which M. Challemeil-Lacour appears to have been further abroad than he had imagined. M. Waddington has been cordially received by Prince Bismarck, and it is expected that explanations have been given on both sides which may lead to better relations between the two countries. In fact, it is stated that the Emperor, when conversing with M. Waddington, spoke strongly of the importance which he attached to the maintenance of good relations between France and Germany. The Emperor has also received a mission of a very different character—the Malagasy Ambassadors, who have succeeded beyond their expectations, both in obtaining a commercial treaty and in securing a warm welcome alike from Court and social circles. The Emperor gave them a personal audience, and made minute inquiries as to the internal condition of the island. Other news items have been the conclusion of a commercial and navigation treaty with Italy on the most favoured nation principle, the opening by the Crown Prince of the Hygienic Exhibition at Berlin, and the practical convalescence of Prince Bismarck.

In RUSSIA the arrangements for the coronation have at last been definitively announced. On May 22nd the Czar and Czarina will make their State entry into Moscow, and on the 27th the actual ceremony of the coronation will take place. The three following days will be occupied in receiving congratulations. On June 2nd will be held the grand popular festival on Kodinsky Common, which has been organised for 400,000 persons, on June 7th St. Saviour's Cathedral will be consecrated, and on June 10th the Czar will leave for St. Petersburg, where a further round of festivities will take place. A list of foreign personages and Ambassadors has been published, whence we learn that England will be represented by the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Prussia by Prince Albrecht, the Emperor's nephew, Austria by the Archduke Charles Louis, the Emperor's brother, Italy by Prince Amadeus, the King's brother, Spain by the Duke of Montpensier, the King's uncle, Norway and Sweden by Prince Charles, the third son of King Oscar, Denmark by Prince Valdemar, the brother of the Czarina, whose sister-in-law, Queen Olga of the Hellenes, will also represent Greece; Princes Alexander of Bulgaria and Nicholas of Montenegro will be present in person, and so, indeed, will the Khan of Khiva. The Ameer of Bokhara will send his son Said Mir Abdul Ashat, and the Shah of Persia his brother Izzed-daule Abdussamed. The detailed programme of the ceremonial has also been announced, and final arrangements are being made for housing the guests, which is a work of some magnitude, as may be gathered from the foregoing list, and the fact that the Emperor's suite alone will number 2,000, including 100 Generals.

From AUSTRIA there is little news save the visit to Vienna of the Crown Prince and Princess of Denmark, and the conclusion of the labours of the Conference à Quatre. The railway convention signed by the representatives of Austria, Turkey, Bulgaria, and Servia stipulates that all the lines shall be completed by October 15th, 1886. The line from Constantinople, which is to ensure direct communication between Western Europe and the City of the Sultans, will run by Belgrade and Nish to Pirot, and will touch the Bulgarian frontier at Zaribrod, thence going on to Sofia and Vakaël, and the Turkish frontier, where it will be met by the Turkish line from the Belova.

In ITALY the chief incident has been the visit of Archbishop Croke to the Vatican, and his abrupt departure from Rome after, it is said, having made complete submission to the Pontiff, and agreed to cease agitation for the future, and to call on Cardinal McCabe. The Pope has also issued a very strongly-worded circular to the Irish Bishops with regard to Mr. Parnell and the subscriptions for his testimonial. Mr. Parnell's followers are declared to have acted in "open contradiction" to the Papal instructions, and the Pope tells both Bishops and clergy to curb the excited feelings of the multitude, and recall them to justice and moderation. Collections for Irish distress are, of course, not forbidden, but with regard to those "raised in order to inflame popular passions, and to be used as the means for leading men into rebellion against the laws," the clergy must hold themselves aloof, "when it is plain that hatred and dissensions are aroused by them, that distinguished persons are

loaded with insults, and that never in any way are censures pronounced against the crimes and murders with which wicked men stain themselves." Thus, the "Parnell Testimonial Fund" in particular cannot be approved, and "it cannot be tolerated that any ecclesiastic, much less a Bishop, should take any part in recommending it and promoting it."

The condemnation of the editor of the *Bengalee* for libelling Judge Norris still continues to create bitter controversy in INDIA, and has added fresh fuel to the outburst of ill-feeling against the English which has of late been so marked. Native students evince their displeasure by wearing black rosettes and armlets of crape. Native meetings have been held at Calcutta to protest against the decision of the Court and the action of Judge Norris in ordering an idol to be brought into the precincts of a Court; and there has been much abuse of England and the English, and much talk of appeals to the Viceroy, the Privy Council, and to Parliament. The editor's counsel, Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, has also been burnt in effigy because he refused to argue that the Court had no jurisdiction in the case.—In AFGHANISTAN the Ameer has gained a very decided victory over the Shinwarris, and the heads of 132 of that unruly tribe have been brought to the Ameer at Jellalabad, and exposed at the gate of the city.

Matters in SOUTH AFRICA are certainly not improving, and Cetewayo, now that he is out of leading-strings, is showing a firm determination to have his own way, despite any little objection which his friends the English may entertain. Thus the *Times* correspondent stated that Cetewayo had been drilling some regiments in order again to attack Usibepu. Strong efforts had been made to disprove the charge that Cetewayo was privy to the attack on Usibepu, but the facts were dead against him, and Mr. Henrique Shepstone was despatched to him as Special Commissioner, to remonstrate against the violation of his covenants. Meanwhile a later telegram states that further fighting has taken place. Cetewayo was moving to attack Oham and Usibepu, when the combined forces of the two chiefs fell upon him, and utterly routed him, inflicting a loss of 5,000 men.—In Basutoland affairs are no better. There has been a rebel rising, and Jonathan Molappo has been unsuccessfully attacked by Joel, and the former's town has been burned. President Brand has accordingly requested the fulfilment of the Treaty obligations by which England guarantees the Orange Free State from incursions by the Basutos. The Transvaal Boers are still fighting against Mapoch, but are showing signs of being weary of the campaign, and a desire to return to their more peaceful and profitable occupations. The Volksraad was opened on the 7th inst., when President Kruger declared that the time had come for a modification of the Convention with England.

Of MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS we hear from TURKEY that Lord Dufferin has had an audience of the Sultan, who appears to have been exceedingly cordial, and to have been satisfied with the Ambassador's explanations with regard to Egyptian affairs. Mahmoud Nedim Pasha, a former Minister of the Interior, is dead.—In SWITZERLAND the agitation against the Salvation Army is still greatly on the increase, and there have been disturbances at Geneva and Neuchâtel.—In the UNITED STATES the winter crop returns foreshadow that the quantity of winter wheat will be considerably below the average, and a net deficiency of forty millions of bushels is estimated.—There has been another cyclone in Missouri, and Kansas City has suffered severely.—The Executive Council of the Irish National League has issued an address inviting the Irish American Societies and all friends of Ireland to join the League.—There have been 33 per cent. fewer immigrants in the United States thus far this year.—CHILI and PERU have at last signed a treaty of peace. The latter cedes Tacna and Arica to Chili for ten years, after which a *plebiscitum* is to be taken, by which the inhabitants will themselves choose to which country they shall belong.



THE QUEEN goes to Scotland next week, if her health remains favourable, but will only spend about three weeks at Balmoral. Her Majesty continues to improve, though still obliged to keep very quiet, and is now able to walk about the room with a little support. The Duke and Duchess of Albany have been staying with the Queen at Windsor Castle, where on Saturday Her Majesty gave audience to the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Rev. Randall Davidson, the Princess Christian joining the Royal party at dinner. On Sunday the Queen and Royal Family attended Divine Service in the Oak Room of the Castle, and subsequently Her Majesty gave audience to Lord Wolseley. Princess Beatrice on Monday visited the ex-Empress Eugénie at Farnborough, and also came to town to see the Exhibition of the Institute of Painters in Water-Colours, and in the evening Princess Christian dined with the Queen. On Tuesday the Duke and Duchess of Albany left, while the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh arrived to take leave of the Queen on their departure for Russia, and remained until Wednesday morning.—The first State Ball at Buckingham Palace takes place on the 29th inst., and a State Concert on June 6th.

The Prince of Wales on Saturday opened the Fisheries Exhibition on behalf of the Queen, the Princess and her two sons, and the Dukes and Duchesses of Edinburgh, Connaught, and Albany also being present. In the evening the Prince and the Dukes dined with the Fishmongers' Company; while the Princess, with her sons and the Duchess of Edinburgh, went to Drury Lane Theatre.—On Sunday the Prince and Princess and family attended Divine Service, and entertained the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Princess Henry of the Netherlands at luncheon; while in the afternoon they received the Scotch and foreign fisherwomen who have come to London for the Exhibition. On Monday night the Prince and Princess and their sons went to the Haymarket Theatre, and on Tuesday afternoon to Mr. Royce's benefit at the Gaiety Theatre.—On Wednesday the fisher-girls again paid a visit to Marlborough House, this time in company with the Irish fishermen. They subsequently went to Windsor, as Her Majesty, though herself not sufficiently well to receive them, had expressed a wish that they should be taken over the Castle and hospitably entertained. Her Majesty, however, viewed the procession from a window, and in the course of the afternoon the Newhaven fisher-girls sang ballads before the Princess Beatrice. After dining in the Glass House at the Royal Mews, the fisher people walked in procession to the Station and returned to London. The Prince and Princess of Wales also went to Windsor, returning to town in the evening. Prince George will join his vessel, the *Canada*, on June 6th.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh were to start for Russia on Thursday. Before leaving the Duke spent most of his time at the Fisheries Exhibition; while on Tuesday the Duchess visited the Royal Hospital for Women and Children, Waterloo Road.—The Duchess of Connaught went over King's College Hospital on Saturday, and on Sunday morning welcomed her eldest sister, Princess Henry of the Netherlands, who has come over on a visit. The Duke and Duchess, with the Princess, went to the Fisheries Exhibition on Monday. Yesterday (Friday) the Duke was to receive the freedom of the Merchant Taylors' Company.—The Duke and Duchess of Albany returned home from Paris at the end of last week.



THE DEANERY OF WINDSOR has been bestowed by the Queen, on the Rev. Randall T. Davidson, the son-in-law of Archbishop Tait, whose daughter Edith he married in 1878. Mr. Davidson was educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Oxford, and since 1877 has filled the office of Private Secretary and Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury. He is also Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Durham.

THE BANQUET GIVEN TO THE NEW PRIMATE by his old school-fellows of King Edward's Grammar School, Birmingham, was held on the 10th inst. in Willis's Rooms, the Bishop of Durham in the chair. In acknowledging his health, the Archbishop declared that since the unsought for promotion which had seated him in the chair of "the martyred Laud," he had been "walking in a dream." It had been his happiness to be associated with Archbishop Tait, and it would be his ambition to follow in his footsteps.

THE ENTHRONEMENT OF THE NEW BISHOP OF TRURO in St. Mary's Church took place on Tuesday, amidst much enthusiasm. In the morning he was received in the Town Hall by the High Sheriff, on behalf of the county, and the Mayor of Truro, on the part of the citizens. Most of the Cornish Mayors, the county and city magistrates, and many of the clergy were at the reception. He was presented by the Bishop of Exeter.

BY THE DEATH OF DR. LEE, Archdeacon of Dublin, the late Established Church of Ireland has lost the most uncompromising of its former champions. Dr. Lee, who became Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, in 1839, Professor of Ecclesiastical History in 1857, and Archdeacon of Dublin in 1864, would never have anything to do with the New Church Synod, and remained until his death the Rector of the parish of St. Peter's. His obstinacy did not affect his popularity, which to the last was very great among the Protestant Churchmen of the sister kingdom. The vacant Archdeaconry has been bestowed on the Rev. F. G. Scott, Vicar of Bray and Canon of St. Patrick's.

IT IS WHISPERED that Cardinal Manning will attend one of the Queen's Levées this season. This will be the first time an English Roman Catholic prelate has appeared at Court since the Reformation.

IN REPLY TO AN INQUIRY from Mr. Chesson, Cardinal Newman writes that "he does not consider that the Affirmation Bill involves a religious principle." If the political world now means by the word "God," not a Personal, but an unknown God, it "as little concerns religion whether Mr. Bradlaugh swears by no God with the Government or by an Impersonal, or Material, or Abstract and Ideal something or other, which is all that is secured to us by the Opposition."

THE FOUNDATION STONE of a new church at Peckham, the first built in accordance with the Bishop of Rochester's "ten church scheme," was laid last week by Archdeacon Richardson. Half of the cost has been already met by a donation of 3,000*l.* from the Bishop's Fund and a subscription of 1,000*l.* in the City churches. Archdeacon Richardson's appointment to the English Church in the Rue d'Aguesseau will be only until such time as a permanent arrangement can be made.



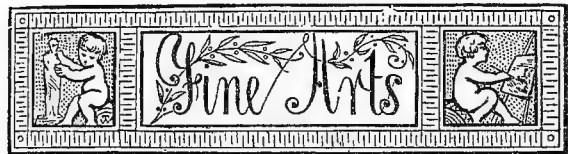
ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—Gounod's *Faust*, always attractive with Mdlle. Pauline Lucca as the heroine, remains so still. Her Marguerite is a thing unique of its class, and for admirably sustained earnestness has not been excelled within our remembrance. In the great tragic scenes—comprising Marguerite's agony at hearing the curse and witnessing the death-struggles of her unpitying brother; that before the Cathedral, in which she vainly strives to pray, despite the sarcastic taunts of the arch-fiend; and last, not least, that in the prison, where, prostrate and disheartened, she resists both the threats of Mephistopheles and the seductive pleadings of Faust, adjuring her to escape from the condemned cell and fly with them—are as finely impressive as ever. In the garden scene, from the opening legend, at the spinning wheel, to the crowning triumph of Gounod's masterpiece—the love duet—Madame Lucca has always made her mark, no matter who may have been her Faust, from Mario downwards, and may still hold her own against any of her most eminent competitors. All her best points were appreciated by the audience, and applauded without stint. The other leading characters were assigned to Mdlle. Stahl, not an over-sentimental Siebel; Signor Marconi, the new tenor, a by no means indifferent Faust, whose "Salve dimora" was listened to with evident satisfaction by the well-filled house; M. Devoyod, who, as Valentine, confirmed the good opinions won by his Nelusko; Mdlle. Ghiotti, an acceptable, if not a first-rate Marta, and M. Gailhard, a Mephistopheles, who on more than one occasion has been commended. M. Dupont conducted. Some possibly wished that Signor Bevnigani had accepted the post; but upon such matters of administration it is not in our province to speculate. In consequence of the serious illness of Signor Frapelli—"a tenor at all points"—the first performance of *L'Etoile du Nord* was perforce delayed, and, instead of playing Meyerbeer's *Catarina*, Madame Sembrich had to assume the features of the unhappy heroine of *Lucia*, in which opera Signor Ravelli, a tenor already made known by Mr. Mapleson at Her Majesty's Theatre, made his first appearance at Covent Garden, the other characters being allotted to Signors Cotogni, Monti, &c. Surely, at the actual period, this is enough to say about Donizetti's beautiful but cruelly hackneyed *chef-d'œuvre*. Nor does Verdi's equally used and as invariably attractive *Il Trovatore* demand more than the record that it was given on Tuesday night, with Mdlle. Lucca as the heroine, singing and acting her best. Repetitions of *Aida* and the *Africaine* were announced for Thursday and Friday; and for to-night we are promised the first appearance of Madame Albani as Gilda, in *Rigoletto*, one of her most admired assumptions. Meanwhile we understand that the *Gioconda* of Ponchielli is in really active preparation. The sooner it is heard the better. All amateurs of Italian opera here are longing to test the merits of this much-talked-of composer.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The last two concerts were more than usually interesting. The most recent (the 23rd, on Saturday last,) was signalled by a performance of Beethoven's magnificent Ninth Symphony, under the direction of Mr. Manns, which could hardly be listened to without unqualified satisfaction. Few have done more than the zealous director of the Saturday Concerts, and in fact of the Crystal Palace music generally, to make the grandest inspirations of Beethoven familiar to the music-loving public. On the present occasion the quartet of solo-singers (Misses Annie Marriott and Orridge, Messrs. Harper Kearton and F. King), in the last movement were more than ordinarily up to the mark; while the chorus



showed real progress both in the understanding and execution of what is set down for them—and that, as we all know, is difficult enough. About the three preceding orchestral movements it is unnecessary to speak. These have always been safe enough at Sydenham. The 22nd concert brought forward something of especial interest, in the shape of a symphony by Schubert, hitherto unknown. For the greater part this symphony (his No. 7) only exists in MS. as an unfilled-up sketch, with indications, here and there, seldom of much benefit to the daring individual who undertakes the task of supplying that which Schubert left undone. Nevertheless, what Mendelssohn was unwilling to attempt, and Sir Arthur Sullivan, after some consideration, declined, has been courageously accomplished by Mr. J. F. Barnett. We can hardly approve of such a proceeding, because to catch the Schubert spirit, his marked individuality taken into account, is barely possible. That Mr. Barnett has done his work with the utmost musicianly skill is on all sides admitted; but that the Symphony in E, as it has just been given to the public, can ever be accepted as a symphony by Schubert, *par et simple*, is out of the question. The clever adaptor conducted its performance himself, the *béton* having been courteously resigned to him by Mr. Manns. It was well received. At both these concerts the audience were thoroughly charmed by the violin playing of the young phenomenon, Mdlle. Theresa Tua, who, at the first, played Vieuxtemps' "Ballade et Polonaise," and Wieniawsky's "Airs Russes," at the second, De Bériot's seventh concerto and Heinrich Ernst's "Airs Hongroises," on each occasion being overwhelmed with applause. In Ernst's piece she made quite a *furor*. Though the tone of this gifted lady is hardly powerful enough for a very large concert-room, it is sweet and telling notwithstanding; while her execution is as neat and accurate as it is brilliant, and her phrasing and expression refined to the highest degree of refinement. We are mistaken if we do not hear a great deal more of this youthful and extremely prepossessing artist. The first piece in last Saturday's programme was "a concert-overture" by Anton Dvorak, the Bohemian composer now so much in vogue. It is entitled "Mein Heim" ("My Home"), but, though one of the latest-published works of its author, and founded on two national melodies, of what Mr. Manns calls "the Upper Austrian type," it is not generally regarded as one of Dvorak's happiest inspirations. Dvorak, however, is always worth a second hearing, at which we often find more than was revealed to us at first. *Enfin*, we are to have the *Grande Messe des Morts* of Hector Berlioz on Saturday week. May the executants, vocal and instrumental, get well out of it.

WAIFS.—Bizet's opera, *The Fair Maid of Perth* (immediate precursor of *Carmen*) has been produced under the title of *Das Mädchen von Perth* at the Imperial Opera in Vienna. The heroine was impersonated by Mdlle. Bianchi, once so great a favourite at our Royal Italian Opera when under the direction of the late Mr. Frederick Gye. The work (which should have been heard here long since) was very cordially received, and Dr. Hanslick, the well-known critic of the *Neue Freie Presse*, gives it a long and encouraging notice.—Sir Arthur Sullivan, as some may like to know, was a pupil at the Royal Academy of Music before he went, as first "Mendelssohn scholar," to pursue his studies in the Leipzig Conservatory.



THE ROYAL ACADEMY

II.

MR. CALDERON'S large "Joyous Summer" (241), which occupies the central place at the end of the large gallery, cannot be accounted one of his most successful works. The girls who are assembled on a river's brink for the purpose of bathing have much beauty and some grace, but they are loosely painted, and not very well arranged with regard to pictorial composition. The treatment of the picture seems to indicate uncertainty of purpose on the part of the painter; it shows little effort at realistic imitation, and it certainly does not fulfil the requirements of decorative art. In a smaller picture, "The Faithful Heart" (194), Mr. Calderon has represented, without false sentiment or exaggeration, a very old peasant in a smock-frock reverently placing a bunch of flowers on a newly-made grave by twilight. His best work, however, and of its class one of the best in the exhibition, is the half-length of a lady of refined beauty by a spontaneous movement looking up, as she turns over the leaves of a book, called "Dymphna" (182). Nothing could well be more charming than the expression of the lovely face, or more perfect than the drawing and modelling of its delicate contours. Next to the first-named picture hangs a composition of many figures elaborately finished in every detail by Mr. A. C. Gow. In "Trophies of Victory" (239), as it is called, Maurice of Nassau, together with the Stadtholder and many others, are seen amusing themselves by deciphering the inscriptions and devices on the richly-embazoned banners taken from the enemy. The figures are most naturally grouped, and the heads—some of which seem to have been derived from authentic portraits of the period—are distinctly individualised. The subject, however, affords little opportunity for the display of variety or vivacity of expression, and the picture accordingly is somewhat deficient in vitality. Admirable like this in workmanship and most harmonious in colour is the smaller work by the painter illustrating Georges Sand's "Consuelo" (105). The young peasant girl, who in an attitude of unconscious grace stands singing, and the Maestro Porpora, who, seated at the spinet, listens to her with wonder and delight, are equally good.

In a picture of considerable size, "The Connoisseur" (19), Mr. G. A. Storey has illustrated with great ability the apocryphal legend that Teniers the elder, together with his son, was accustomed to travel about the country offering their pictures for sale. Seated on his ass outside a village inn, the elder Teniers is expatiating on the merits of a small picture which a traveller is examining critically, while the landlady looks at it with contempt. These are true types of character such as the seventeenth-century Dutch masters have made familiar to us, and the other figures are almost as good. The incident is realised with dramatic skill, the figures, which are very numerous, being natural and expressive in their gestures. The composition is very good, and the colour agreeable. Mr. G. H. Boughton furnishes a characteristic and faithful picture of rural life in Holland as it now exists, "A Dutch Ferry" (148). The peasants and the market-women who are waiting at the landing-place for the boat which is seen at the other side of a wide river, are so lifelike and so naturally grouped that the picture conveys a strong sense of reality, notwithstanding the morbid tone of colour which pervades it. Not entirely free from his prevailing mannerism, but displaying many valuable artistic qualities, including correct draughtsmanship and careful modelling of form, is Mr. Boughton's second picture, "Suspected of Witchcraft" (753), showing a Puritan maiden with a black cat under her cloak, gathering simples in a wood.

Several pictures by C. Van Haanen have appeared here during the last few years more interesting in subject, more dramatic in treatment, and more vivacious than his "A Mask Shop in Venice" (224); but in purely technical qualities it exceeds them all. The grim old woman warning her hands over an earthen jar of burning charcoal, and the graceful girl who leans against the wall beside her, though motionless, are instinct with vitality, and, as well as all

their picturesque surroundings, are painted in masterly style, without over-elaboration but with perfect finish. The colour throughout the small picture, though gem-like in its brilliancy, is exquisitely harmonious. Near this is a picture by one of the most able of Van Haanen's numerous followers, E. De Blaas, "Flirtation" (208), showing a Venetian boatman looking with sincere admiration at a very attractive girl, who, quite conscious of her charms, stands in a coquettish, but graceful attitude, on the steps leading from a door to the canal. The design is full of vivacity, and the colour, though strongly contrasted, harmonious. The scene of humble Venetian life representing a fisherman's little daughter, veiled with white muslin, surrounded by admiring friends, "Preparations for the First Communion" (179), is not the best picture that Mr. H. Woods has produced. The composition is good, and the figures for the most part characteristic, but the general effect is rather garish. The picture appears to be unfinished; a fuller and more subdued tone of colour, and the suppression of some obtrusive spots of light would greatly improve it. That, like these artists, Mr. Logsdail has to some extent been influenced by the example of Van Haanen is evident in his large picture, "The Piazza" (477). This picture—one of the most remarkable in the exhibition—shows infinitely greater ability than the painter's previous works, and is of a different kind. His figures have hitherto been subordinate to the architectural features of his subject. Here the noble *façade* of the Basilica of St. Mark is merely the background to the animated groups of figures in front. The ladies and gentlemen of various nationalities seated at the marble tables of the *caffè*, the picturesquely-attired Orientals, the gondoliers and fishermen, the coral-working girls and the soldiers are distinctly individualised, and painted with apparent ease and with surprising realistic skill. The scene is full of animation, and the figures show almost as much diversity of expression as of character. With all its merit, however, the picture is far from being faultless. It wants subordination and keeping. Every individual part of it may be examined with pleasure and interest, but the right relation of each part to the rest has not been observed. The most distant objects appear scarcely farther removed from the eye than those in the immediate foreground, and the local colours have not been arranged with a view of producing a broad and simple effect of light and shade. When seen from a little distance the picture accordingly presents a spotty and distracting effect. Its faults, though serious, are of a kind that experience will enable the painter easily to avoid.

Mr. Briton Rivière has successfully accomplished a very difficult task in representing the Gadarene swine possessed by the unclean spirits running "down a steep place into the sea." The irresistible fury of the beasts, who in their headlong rush have overthrown one of the swineherds, while the other flies for his life, could not well be more forcibly rendered. A picture that will achieve a much greater amount of popularity than this, inasmuch as it appeals more directly to human sympathy, is entitled "Old Playfellows" (392). A large black and white collie is affectionately and very gently placing his paw on the knee of a sick child, who, wrapped in a blanket, and supported by pillows, is reclining in a chair. Nothing could be more true to nature than the action of the dog or the expression of its face. The child, too, with pale face, and hands languidly crossed, with scarcely the power of movement, is depicted with rare sympathetic skill. Mr. Rivière has not infused so much interest into his "The Last of the Crew" (49), representing an Arctic voyager, enveloped in skins, with a telescope in his hand, gazing almost hopelessly over the sea of ice, while an Eskimo dog affectionately rubs his head against his leg. The picture seems to us unnecessarily large, the figures occupying a comparatively small part of it. In "Giants at Play" (694), the three hulking navigators, as well as the diminutive bull-pup that they are teasing, are characteristic, and vigorously painted.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS

II.

THE drawings of many of the younger painters, members of the Institute and others, show a striking advance on their previous work. Mr. Lionel P. Smythe has certainly till now exhibited nothing so strongly suggestive of nature, so luminous in tone, or so ably executed, as the extensive view in the neighbourhood of Calais, with reapers at work in a field of ripe corn in the foreground, called "The Field of the Cloth of Gold" (92); or as his smaller picture of "Boulogne Fisher Girls" (354), wading through the sea with shrimping nets in their hands. Both works are charmingly fresh and harmonious in colour, and in both the figures are in perfect keeping with the scenes that they inhabit. Figures and landscape are also admirably combined in Mr. T. Huson's "Sons of Toil" (182), which, in its absolute fidelity to fact, its sobriety of tone, and its austerity, somewhat resembles the work of Millet. Several small drawings by Mr. F. G. Cotman, and especially his "Essex Farm Yard" (389), by twilight, are distinguished by truth of effect, beauty of colour, and finished workmanship. Mr. R. W. Allan's large "Arriving from the Herring Fishing" (88) conveys a vivid impression of nature, and is painted in a free, flowing, and effective style, like that adopted by the modern Dutch water-colourists. We have not met with the name of Ludwig Passini till now; but he is evidently an artist of cultivated skill. His only contribution, "A Portrait" (562) of a foreign gentleman of strongly-marked individuality, is strikingly life-like, and is painted in a broad and masterly manner.

Mr. Walter Langley's picture of a fisherman's wife weeping over her child, while her aged mother looks anxiously from the cottage window, "Men Must Work and Women Must Weep" (507), while not less ably handled, or less forcible, than the drawing by him already mentioned, is greatly superior to it in composition, colour, and keeping. Kingsley's lines also serve for the title of a large drawing (116), in which the same well-worn subject is very ably treated by Mr. W. H. Weatherhead. The figures are expressive and well grouped, and in all technical qualities the picture is in advance of anything we have seen by the painter.

A small picture of domestic sentiment, by Mr. Walter T. Wilson, "Widowed" (600), is distinguished by beauty of design and subdued harmony of colour; it is entirely free, moreover, from the mannerism we have sometimes noticed in his works, and which in a modified degree may be discerned in some of his small drawings in the present collection. "Glory" (366), showing a dilapidated old soldier begging, is a very characteristic study; but the work by him that will be regarded with most interest is the large drawing, in black and white, representing "The Members of the Institute—Touching Day" (342 A). Mr. Wilson has fairly overcome the difficulties in the way of composition that the subject presents; the attitudes of the figures are skillfully varied; and the heads, about seventy in number, are so distinctly individualised as to leave no doubt as to their fidelity as portraits.

Besides the picture already noticed, Mr. G. Clausen sends a capital drawing of an old and coarse-featured woman selling primroses, called "Flora" (674). Besides being an excellent study of character, the work is remarkable for its fine harmonies of brilliant colour and firm handling. The figure of a lady in the middle distance, awkwardly introduced, without any regard to pictorial beauty of composition, detracts, however, considerably from its value. Mr. C. J. Staniland's picture of a Parliamentary soldier making love to a pretty Puritan, "Yea or Nay" (461), bears evidence in every part of deliberate study. The figures are characteristic and well grouped, and, together with their surroundings, which are in excellent keeping with them, are most carefully painted. It seems to us greatly superior to the larger picture of three maidens sitting on a river's bank, "The Lotus Eaters" (83), by the same

artist. A drawing of large size, "Past and Present" (778), by Mr. T. Blake Wigram, showing a gentleman of the last century with great earnestness pressing his suit on a rather reluctant maiden, is well designed, and painted in sound style; but is unnecessarily monotonous in colour. Mr. Frank Dadd has treated a very trite theme with great ability in his large drawing, "In the Toils" (680), showing a lawyer or money-lender of the last century trying to induce a ruined spendthrift to sign a deed. He is, however, seen, we think, to more advantage in two smaller works, "Foreign Arrivals" (120) and "Bringing up by Hand" (877), the latter representing an old farmer feeding a puppy with a spoon; the former a parson looking with dismay at some tortoises that have been sent to him as a present. Mr. F. Morgan's rustic group, "Merry as the Day is Long" (236), and Mr. John Scott's "The Wild Swans" (49), are *replicas* of oil pictures that have appeared at the Academy, and are in no degree inferior to the originals. Mr. John Fulleylove, who delights in old-fashioned formal gardens and stately architecture, has found at Versailles abundant matter suited to his taste. The view of the large fountain, "Water Nymphs" (589), and the smaller "The Garden of the King" (686), are excellent examples of his work, true to fact, and full of the most delicate modulations of colour.

Mr. H. G. Hine's almost unsurpassed power of conveying the impression of atmosphere and space is well exemplified in the view of "Midhurst Common, the South Downs in the Distance" (479), and in the smaller "Littlehampton Harbour" (439). The "Reminiscence of Old Brighton—the Fish Market" (18) is a good example of his skill in dealing with subjects of a very different kind, and is not less subtle in tone or less complete than his more extensive views. Mr. J. H. Mole, besides several other works, has an excellent rendering of a scene of great natural beauty, with figures on a larger scale than is customary with him, very skillfully introduced, "Going for Bait—Clovelly" (741). The only picture by Mr. T. Collier, "Two Green Roads Across a Common Wide" (491), is an admirable work, strongly suggestive of light and movement, and painted with masterly breadth and vigour. Mr. James Orrock's large "Bradgate, from Raven Hill" (35), though not quite so luminous in tone as some of his works, is broadly painted, and shows accurate knowledge of natural form; all the complicated ramifications of the huge trees in the foreground are drawn in masterly style. Other excellent drawings of large size, by painters of established reputation, are Mr. J. Syer's thickly-wooded "Devonshire Stream" (656); Mr. C. E. Holloway's view of the picturesque gate of "Sandwich" (614), suffused with warm evening light; and "Scotch Moor" (391), with a vast extent of country behind, full of atmosphere, and forcibly painted, by Mr. E. M. Wimperis. Among very many good works that in a smaller collection would claim more notice are Mr. G. S. Elgood's stately garden scene, "In the Pleasance"; Mr. Mark Fisher's vividly fresh and truthful drawing of cattle in an orchard, "Spring"; Mr. F. Walton's river scene, "A Winter's Tale"; Mr. W. W. May's "Summer in Holland"; Mr. W. Simpson's picturesque "Bazaar, Cairo"; a small drawing, full of suffused light, and suggestive of movement, "A Hayfield," by Mr. R. Thorne Waite; and two masterly studies by the celebrated French landscape painter, H. Harpignies.

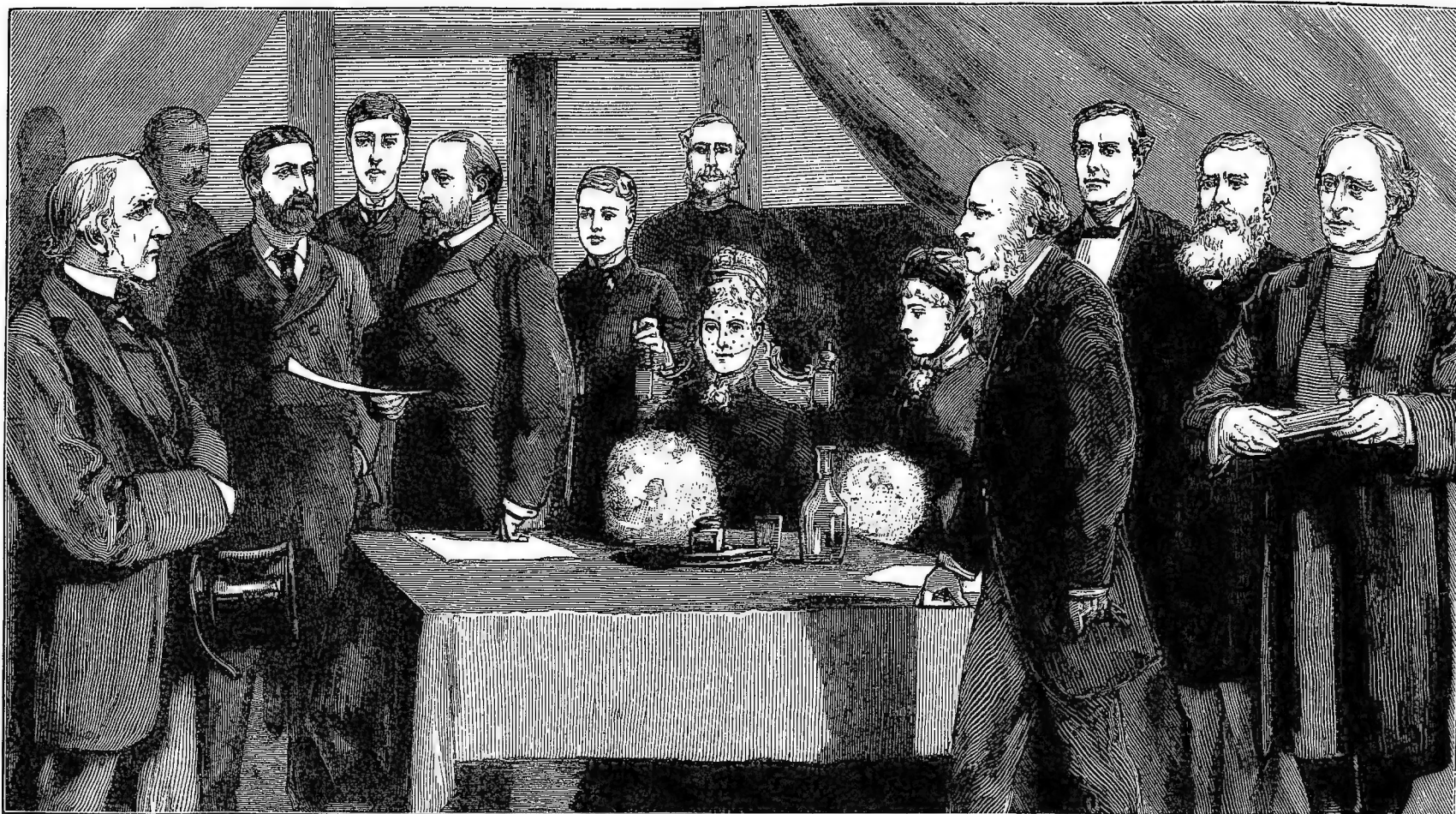


The revival of *The Bells* at the LYCEUM, where this drama is to be played on two or three successive Saturday evenings, derives an additional interest from the circumstance that it is in the part of Mathias that Mr. Irving has elected to make his first appearance next autumn before an American audience. The motives which have led to this choice are not difficult to understand. It was his impersonation of the conscience-stricken Alsatian burgomaster at the Lyceum Theatre, on the 25th of November, 1871, which first aroused the playgoing public to a full consciousness of the fact that there had arisen among us a serious actor of great and original powers. Some irritating defects, both of manner and delivery, which have never entirely disappeared, were, indeed, felt to interfere with the truth and impressiveness of the performance; but nothing like the scene of the Burgomaster's dream in the way of intensity of passion and of subtlety in the outward indication of moods of mind and feeling had been seen upon our stage for many a day. When the long vision was finally dissolved, and when its terrors were supposed to have brought on an attack of apoplexy, and the dreamer, pale, distressed, and haggard, staggered into the room only to sink into death in the arms of his wife and daughter, while the guests assembled for the wedding came from below to complete the scene, the imagination of the spectators was excited in an extraordinary degree. Since then the portrait has received many additional touches, and has gained a certain cumulative force, the lack of which was a conspicuous fault in the original sketch. It is a performance unique in itself, and in every way remarkable; and there can be no room to doubt that in New York, where, by the cultivated class of playgoers, the finer qualities of acting always receive the fullest appreciation, it will create, as it always has done here, a powerful effect. Some few words may here be added regarding the history of *The Bells*, about which some erroneous impressions appear to prevail. It is an adaptation—or rather we might say a translation, for it follows the incidents and dialogue in all but some trifling details—of *Le Juif Polonais*, by MM. Erckmann-Chatrian, which was not, as has been assumed, a dramatic story, but a dramatic sketch by those remarkable writers. Slight in texture, idyllic in its nature, and presenting rather a psychological study than a regularly-planned drama, it was not designed by the authors for the stage, nor did they consider it well fitted for representation. It had accordingly been for some years included among their published lighter pieces when it attracted the attention of the manager of the little suburban Parisian theatre, the Cluny, who obtained from the authors a not very hopeful consent to its presentation on the stage. It was thought, however, that the part of Mathias—or, rather, Mathis—was eminently suited to the powers of a leading actor named Tallien; and so, indeed, it proved, for Tallien's was a fine and impressive performance. Aided also by the talents of a very pleasing actress, Mdlle. Kelly, and put upon the stage with a very creditable regard for correctness in the way of Alsatian costumes and scenery, *Le Juif Polonais* raised the Cluny for awhile to the front rank of Parisian houses.

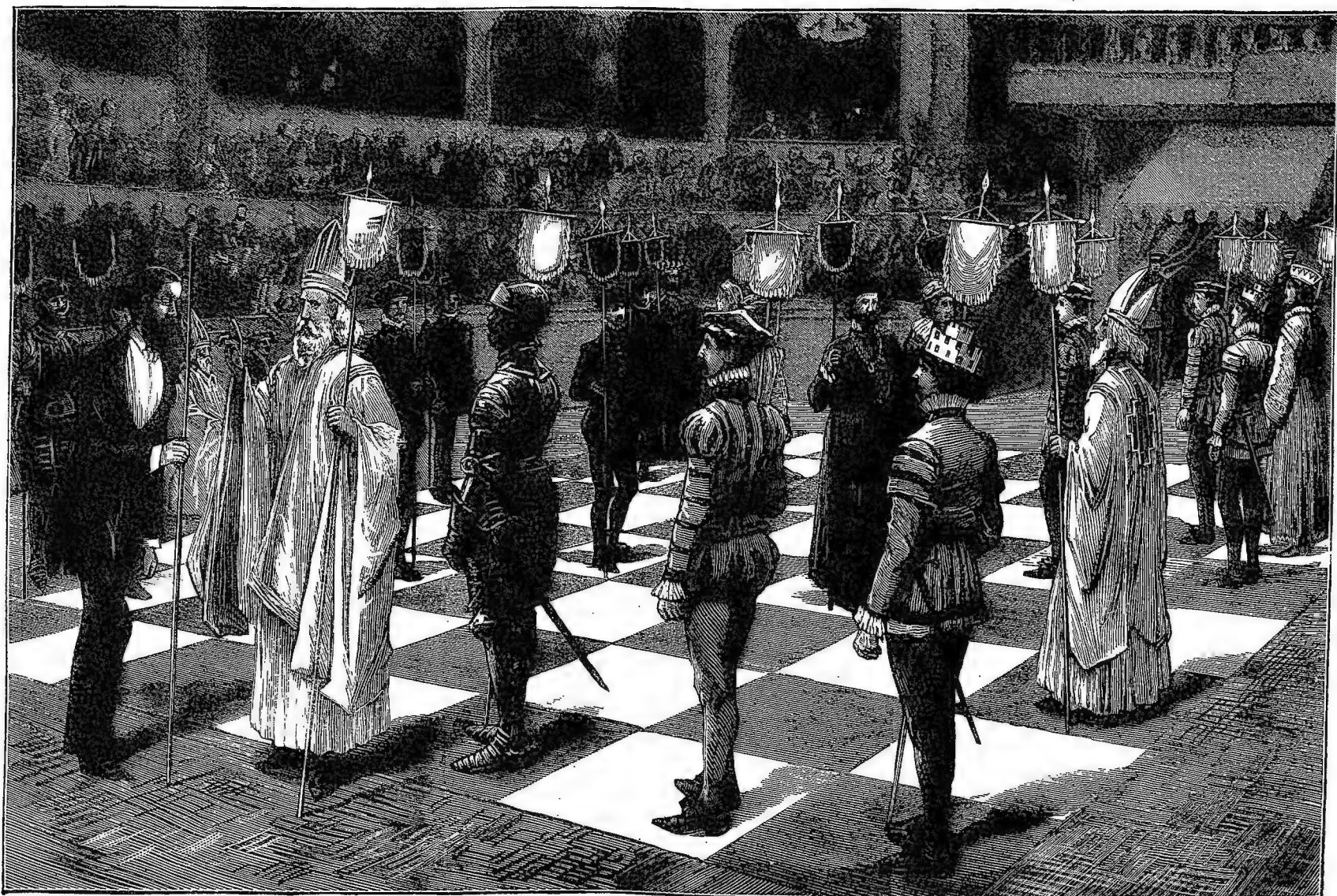
Mr. John Clayton's revival of that fine picturesque and pathetic play, *The Danischeffs*, ought to attract, and probably will attract, good audiences to the COURT Theatre. It is admirably acted, and is put upon the stage with much care as well as with excellent taste. Mr. Clayton assumes the character of Osip, which he plays with great dignity, and no less of simple earnestness. Nor could the management have lighted upon a happier choice for the important part of Vladimir than Mr. Conway, who, being temporarily released from duty at the Haymarket, has joined for awhile the company of the Court.

No absolute novelty was produced at any of the London theatres on Whitsun Monday, with the exception of a melodrama, by Mr. Pettitt, entitled *The Hidden Million*, brought out at the SURREY; and a quasi-nautical piece, called *The Anchor's Weigh'd*, written by Mr. J. P. Taylor, which saw the light at the NATIONAL STANDARD.



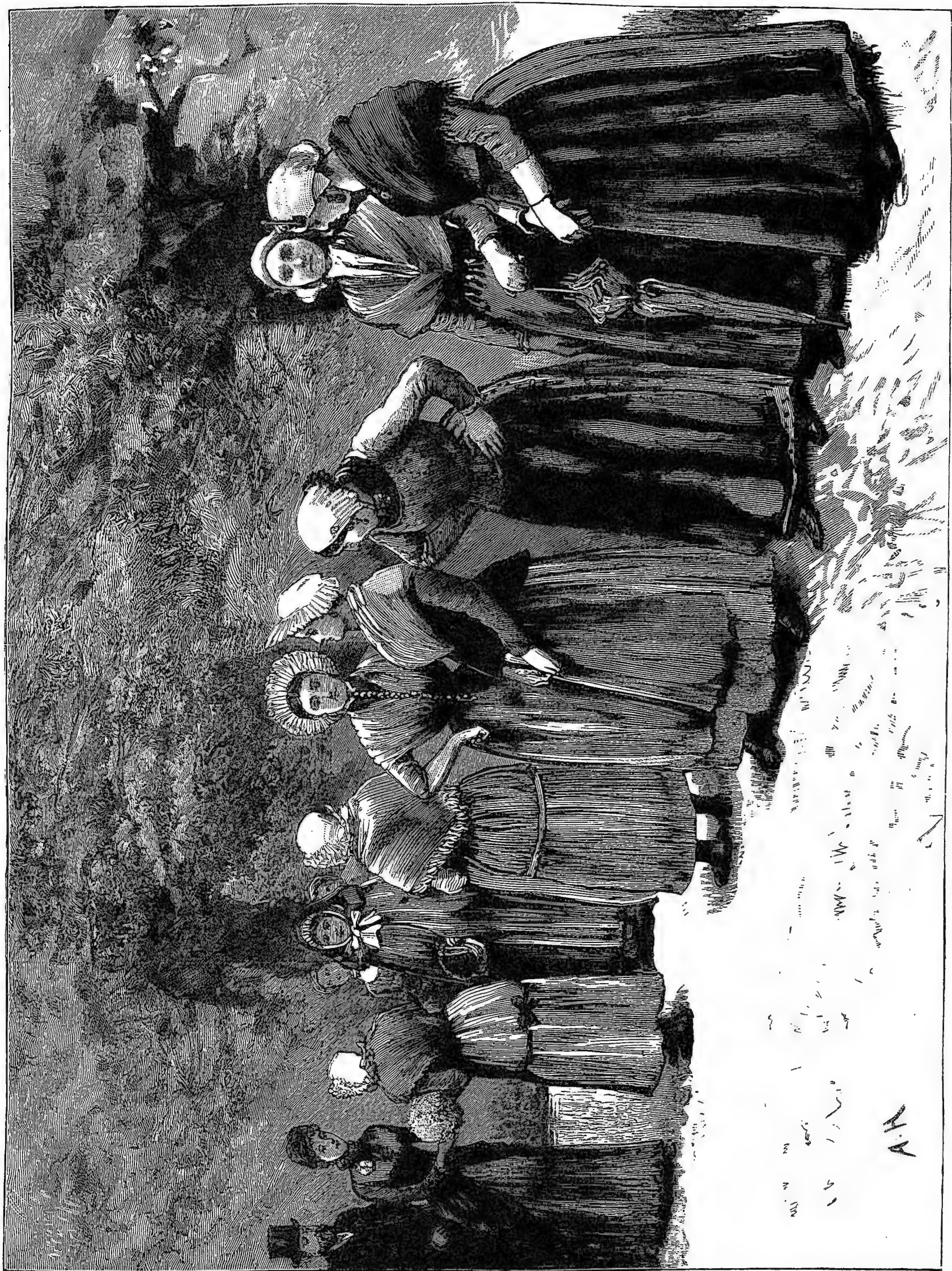


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A MILITARY CHESS TOURNAMENT WITH LIVING PIECES—CAPTURE OF THE BISHOP





THE INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION AT SOUTH KENSINGTON—THE PRINCESS OF WALES RECEIVING BRITISH AND FOREIGN FISHERWOMEN IN THE GROUNDS OF MARLBOROUGH HOUSE



Mr. Meritt's drama unfolds a rather wild tale, originating in a search for buried treasure and a double murder on the coast of Ireland; but it is well contrived for melodramatic effect. It is followed by a compressed version of Douglas Jerrold's *Black Eyed Susan*—rather an extensive programme altogether for one evening. Mr. Taylor's nautical play—the nautical interest of which is rather incidental than direct—combines the excitement of sensation scenes with the humours of low comedy in true suburban fashion, and appears to give satisfaction to Shoreditch audiences.

Miss Genevieve Ward's management of the OLYMPIC is drawing to a close. The theatre is announced as to be let.

Mrs. Arthur Stirling, an excellent actress and very accomplished elocutionist, who must not be confounded with the lady whom we all know as Mrs. Stirling, has been elected Professor of Elocution in connection with the Royal College of Music. The same honour has already been conferred on Mrs. Kendal.

Mr. Wilson Barrett takes the chair at the forthcoming annual banquet of the Royal General Theatrical Fund. It will be remembered that the post last year was occupied by Mr. Sala.

*Cymbia*, at the STRAND, is to be withdrawn, comic opera giving way to Mr. J. S. Clarke and his supporters in the *Widow Hunt* and *My Neighbour's Wife*.

A special morning performance in aid of the newly-established Actors' Benevolent Fund is to be given at DRURY LANE on Tuesday, the 29th inst., Mr. Augustus Harris having given the use of the theatre for that purpose. The programme will be of the usual extensive kind, nearly every prominent member of the dramatic profession lending aid on the occasion.

Although Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft have ceased to hold the late Mr. Robertson's comedies as their exclusive possession, these popular pieces will not be banished from the London stage. Mr. T. Robertson, eldest son of the author, and himself an actor and dramatist, though chiefly known in the provinces, is preparing to reproduce them in London, to which end he has arranged to take TOOLE'S Theatre during the absence of Mr. Toole and his company next summer. He will commence, on the 28th of July, with a revival of *M.P.*, originally produced at the Prince of Wales's thirteen years ago.

Miss Ellen Terry's benefit at the LYCEUM will take place on Thursday, May 31st, when *Much Ado About Nothing* will be performed for the last time but one.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and their children were present at the afternoon performance at the GAIETY on Tuesday, for the benefit of Mr. Royce, the well-known comedian and burlesque actor, who has unfortunately been stricken with paralysis in a way which leaves but little hope of his return to the stage. The programme of entertainments was very extensive—a large number of actors, actresses, and other public performers of eminence having volunteered their services. A rhymed address, written for the occasion by Mr. H. S. Leigh, author of "Carols of Cockayne" and "Lays from the Strand," was spoken with much feeling by Mr. Royce's colleague, Mr. Edward Terry. It is understood that the benefit, including the subscriptions which it has evoked, will result in a contribution to the fund of more than £1,300.



SCOTLAND.—The weather of the first fortnight of May was exceedingly severe. Snow fell heavily, and from eight to ten inches lay upon the Grampians at Whitsuntide. Even as far south as the Cheviots snow remained unmelted for days. The loss of lambs has been large; it could not, indeed, be otherwise; and vegetation has received a check which will make a season, already a fortnight behind, now a month out of time. The Scottish custom of "feeing markets" does not appear to give satisfaction to many landowners or farmers; for, at a large meeting held at Cupar the other day, a majority of three to one condemned them, agreeing to resolutions "that they were an unsatisfactory means of engaging farm servants," and "that the meeting pledged itself to do what it could to engage servants without going to these markets." We cannot help regretting the gradual disappearance of these ancient and picturesque markets. Doubtless, however, the times are against them.

THE EAST AND THE MIDLANDS, so Dr. Morris tells us, have done more than any other districts to make the present English language, and the same districts still do more than any other parts of the island to feed the inhabitants of the whole country. It is, therefore, matter for some apprehension that the wheat on the heavy lands in these counties has a decidedly unfavourable look; not only is it backward by nearly a month, but the colour is poor, and generally it seems to be going back. On the lighter soils the wheat plant is tillering well, and has a vigorous appearance; but there seem to be fears of another season adverse to the heavy lands. As regards barley and oats reports vary. A fortnight ago they were in the main favourable; now they are less so. Stock are not doing at all well, and farmers are complaining loudly of the season.

SOUTHERN ENGLAND is chiefly apprehensive with respect to the wheat crop, which now can hardly be good, and which, with con-

tinued want of warmth, may turn out a very serious failure. As regards spring corn the outlook is less overcast. More than an average acreage has been sown, and the young barley and oats are of a promising appearance. Mangel is being put in, and the land is in unusually good order to receive it. Beans and peas are of some promise, but want warmer weather. The flocks have done well, and the yield of lambs has generally been rather over than under an average. The grass, however, is very backward, and sheep are beginning now to go back in condition.

LORD CARLINGFORD could only promise the influential deputation which waited upon him last week that the Privy Council would show increased stringency in enforcing existing regulations against the spread of infection among our flocks and herds. This amounts to a confession of remissness in the past, without any hope of material reform in the future. The whole contention of the deputation was that new enactments and new prohibitions are needed. Mr. Duckham, a thorough-going Liberal, and most faithful adherent of the Ministry, was as outspoken on this point as Liberal-Conservatives like Mr. Read. Mr. William Stratton, one of the Royal Agricultural Commissioners, stated that the only way of stamping out the foot-and-mouth disease was by stopping the importation of live animals from countries where disease prevailed. An increased production of meat at home would, he maintained, follow on such a measure, and benefit farmers and consumers alike.

THE INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE AT SOUTH KENSINGTON completed the work of its first session on May 7. The Earl of Aberdeen, Chairman of the Council, presided, and distributed certificates of merit to 103 students. Notice was given of largely increased opportunities for study during the next session, which commences on 1st of October. By this time no less than 280 lectures will have been arranged for the winter.

THE LAND LAWS.—We take note that the cultured and erudite Warden of Merton, the Hon. G. C. Brodrick, has, in a paper recently read by him, been compelled to confess his conversion to the most "advanced" views on the Land Question. Not only does he wish to abolish primogeniture, but would entirely sweep away every possible form of limited ownership, and not allow of any other estate in land than that of fee simple. A man who adopts such a programme must be prepared to face a revolution. Under these circumstances it is strange that Mr. Brodrick should conclude his paper with a long and casuistical argument concerning tenant-right.

OUR DAIRY INTEREST.—It is computed that the dairy cows of these islands yield on the average about 440 gallons of milk each per annum; and this, after making due allowance for poorer milkers. Further, if an estimate be based on a minimum number of 3,700,000 cows in milk—and this after making a due allowance for deaths and abortive milkers—we have an annual milk production of 1,620,000,000 gallons, which, valued at 7d. a gallon, is worth upwards of 47,000,000l. This is a very large interest, and its development is matter of the greatest national concern. There is little doubt that the consumption of milk admits of a great and most beneficial increase, especially in the country districts, where, save among the actual "staff" of and residents at the farms and dairies, very little milk is used by the poor. Milk, be it remembered, is, if cheap, consumed in enormous quantities in the form of pastry and confectionery as well as being drunk as a beverage.



THE MATRIMONIAL DIFFERENCES between Mr. John Davey and his wife, the deaf and dumb young lady whose alleged abduction from her husband by her mother's friends caused such angry scenes in the police courts a few months since, have again within the last fortnight been brought before the magistrates at Hammersmith and Bow Street—the cause of Mrs. Davey having been espoused by the Society for the Protection of Women. A summons taken out by the society's officer against Mr. Davey for assault was returnable on Friday last, and both parties to the case were in attendance. It was agreed, however, that the Divorce Court was the fittest tribunal to settle all disputes, and the magistrate rather gladly adjourned the summons *sine die*. The proceedings terminated with a struggle outside the Court between the husband and the officer, in which Mr. Davey was defeated, and the wife, casting her wedding-ring into the road, drove off in triumph with the conqueror.

A CASE suspiciously resembling the Town and Gown rows of a sillier age was heard this week in the Vice-Chancellor's Court at Oxford, when two undergraduates—the one from Oriel, the other from New Inn Hall—were charged with breaking windows, and assaulting a policeman who presumed to interfere. For the assault they were fined 5l. each, and the window-breaker 1l. for damage done. Both on leaving the Court were loudly cheered by a crowd of undergraduates—the report fails to add the reason why.

THE MERRY GAME AT CROSS-PURPOSES which has been so long going on between the Commissioners of Sewers and the Metropolitan Board of Works may possibly be ended by the agreement last week of both parties to have a case stated for a superior Court.

Hitherto the Commissioners' men have been in the habit of sweeping the street mud down the gullies, while the Board of Works have been paying others 32s. per yard to sweep it out again. When the game has become a little slow the Commissioners of Sewers have made things livelier by objecting to the summonses taken out against their men on the ground that the real offender was some one else. Unlucky ratepayers who pay the costs will agree with Sir R. Carden and Sir Andrew Lusk in hoping that the litigants will now meet each other in a fairer, though possibly a less game-some, spirit.

OUR PRINCES are so generally popular that insult offered to them in the streets causes even more amazement than disgust. It was doubtless a drunken freak which induced Charles Lambert, carman, aged twenty-seven, to take up a position at the door of the Gaiety on Tuesday as the Prince and Princess of Wales were leaving and shout "Three Cheers for the Republic, Down with the Royal Family." The crowd whom he addressed were disposed to treat Mr. Lambert rather roughly; but the police rescued him with some difficulty, and brought him the next morning before Mr. Vaughan on a charge of being drunk and disorderly in the streets. A fine of 40s. or a month's imprisonment was probably sufficient punishment for an offence which few will so far forget themselves as to imitate.

THREE men, a coal-merchant named O'Brien, and Pat. Hynes and Michael Slater, printers, have been brought before the stipendiary magistrate at Liverpool for publishing and circulating certain documents containing lists of all the gentlemen who have served on special juries under the Irish Crimes Act. The circulars, of which O'Brien ordered 10,000 copies, seem to have been scattered broadcast over Ireland, and may easily be the cause of serious injury to the parties named. All three were remanded until Monday on bail.

NUMEROUSLY-SIGNED MEMORIALS, praying for a remission of the sentences passed on the Editor and Publisher of the *Free Thinker*, have been forwarded to the Home Secretary. Among the signatories are the Rev. Llewellyn Davies, Dr. Fairbairn, President of the Congregational Union, the Rev. R. Glover, President of the Baptist Union, Professor Huxley, Mr. Herbert Spencer, Mr. F. Harrison, and Mr. Du Maurier.

"PLAYWRIGHTS AND MANAGERS."—With reference to our article entitled "The Adventures of a Drama," a correspondent sends us the following rejoinder:—"My name is Silas Puff. I am manager of the Big Drum Theatre, and principal actor thereof. I receive so many manuscripts that it would take six men, day and night, to read them through, so I don't read them at all. I only take the plays of favourite authors, and those I don't want to read. When an author has an established reputation, the public take it for granted that his play is good, and laugh and cry over it when they are told to. Under these circumstances, my reading of manuscript plays, even if I had time for it, would be of no avail. You will understand that I have more than a hundred families looking to me for their daily bread. Taking at an average three persons in a family, that makes three hundred mouths to feed. This, I am sure, is a low average; for if many of my people are unmarried, they have mothers and sisters and other relations to support. You will agree with me that with these three hundred mouths—not including that of your humble servant—to feed, I have more things to consider than the encouragement of young talent. To bring out the play of an unknown author, let it be ever so good, is a most serious thing for a manager. It might ruin him; for you see the public fight shy of new names; they don't want to be put to the trouble of finding out whether a play is good or not. You might ask me, 'How is an unknown author ever to become known, if no manager will look at his play?' I am obliged to answer you, That that is no concern of mine, who have three hundred mouths to feed. Let him make friends; let him push and squeeze; let his friends puff him up, and I shall soon run after him. I like to encourage talent when I can do so without endangering the bread of the three hundred mouths already mentioned, not including that of your humble servant. I should be very glad to get at a good play. I don't mind telling you, in confidence, that I am getting tired of our celebrated playwrights. Between you and me, there is not much to speak of in some of the plays I brought out lately. You must not be astonished at that; don't you see, it takes such a long time to get into fame, that by the time an author becomes celebrated, he is old, he is worn out, his imagination is gone; his heart is worried, and he becomes a man of business, and there is not much poetry in a man of business, you know. I have heard it said that some authors do not like to push and squeeze, and that they have no friends to do it for them. Well, I can hardly believe that there is such a creature alive in our good advertising days. But, supposing even there was such a phenomenon, he can have his chance for all that. Let him come to me, and get my theatre for a *matinée*; it is quite the fashion now. I dare say with 100l. he can bring his play out, and if there is a good part in it for me, I shall take it. As soon as the critics have reported of it favourably, I shall be the first to make him an offer. So you see, with 100l. in his pocket, any unknown author can make himself known if he chooses, without requiring me to endanger the bread of the three hundred, &c. (see above). If he hasn't got even this paltry 100l., then, I am sure, I can't help him. He has no business to be an author; let him go to the workhouse and break stones, or let him wait until some patron of art will get up a philanthropic society for the bringing out of unknown authors."

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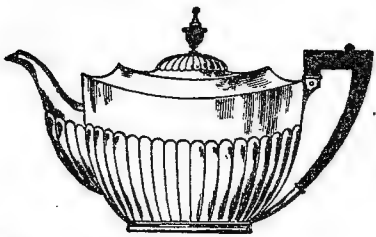
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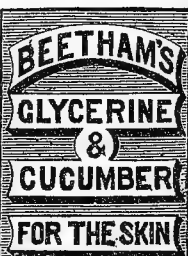
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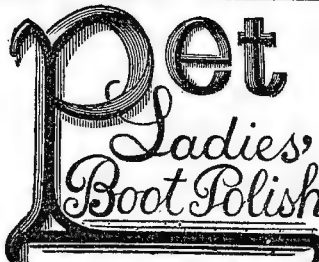
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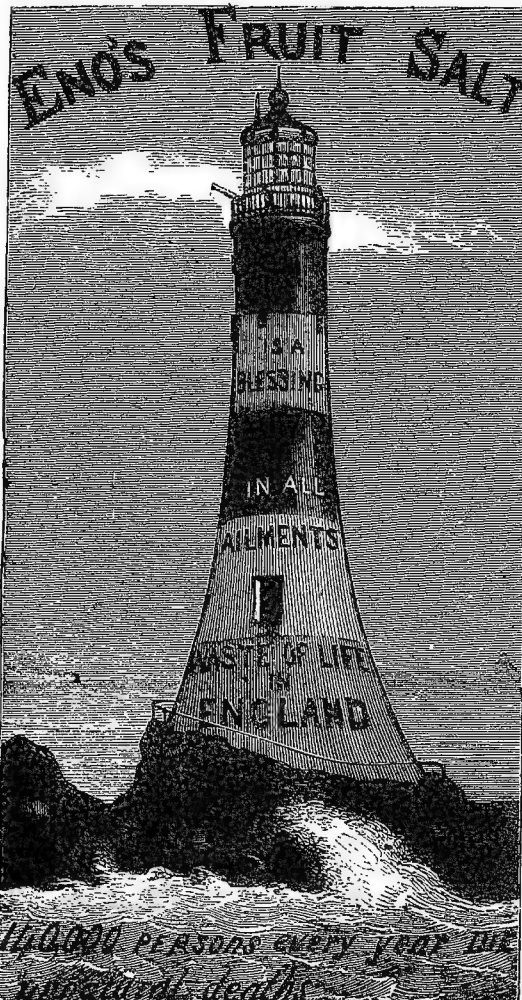


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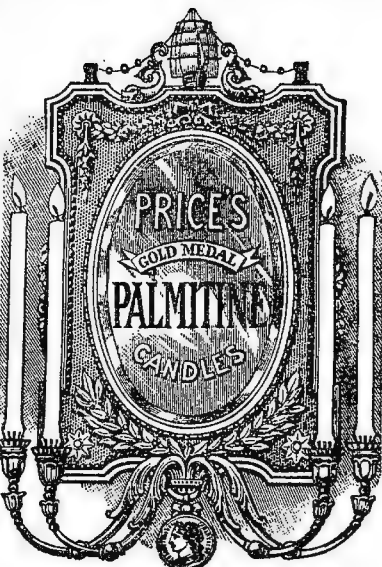
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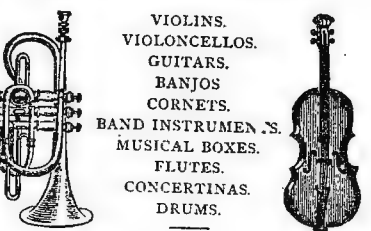
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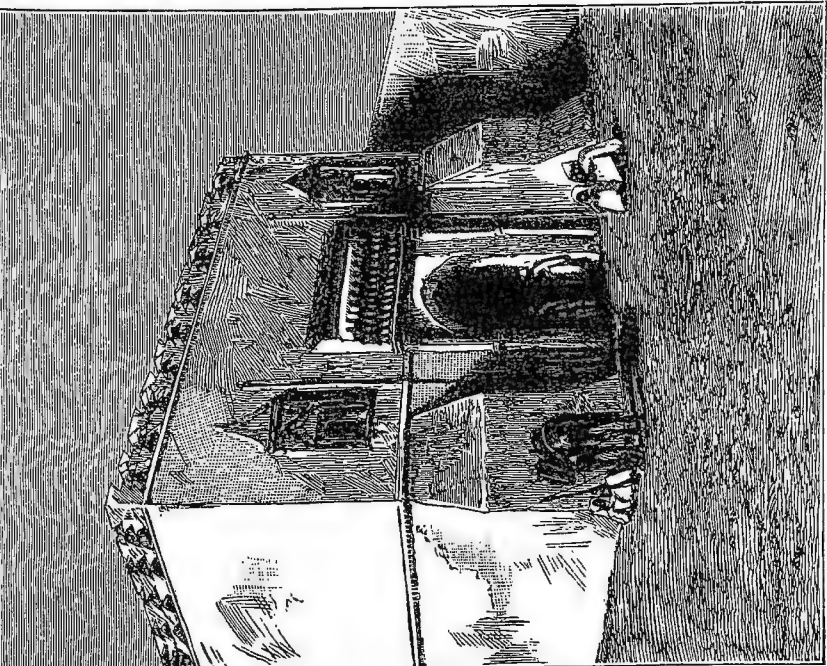
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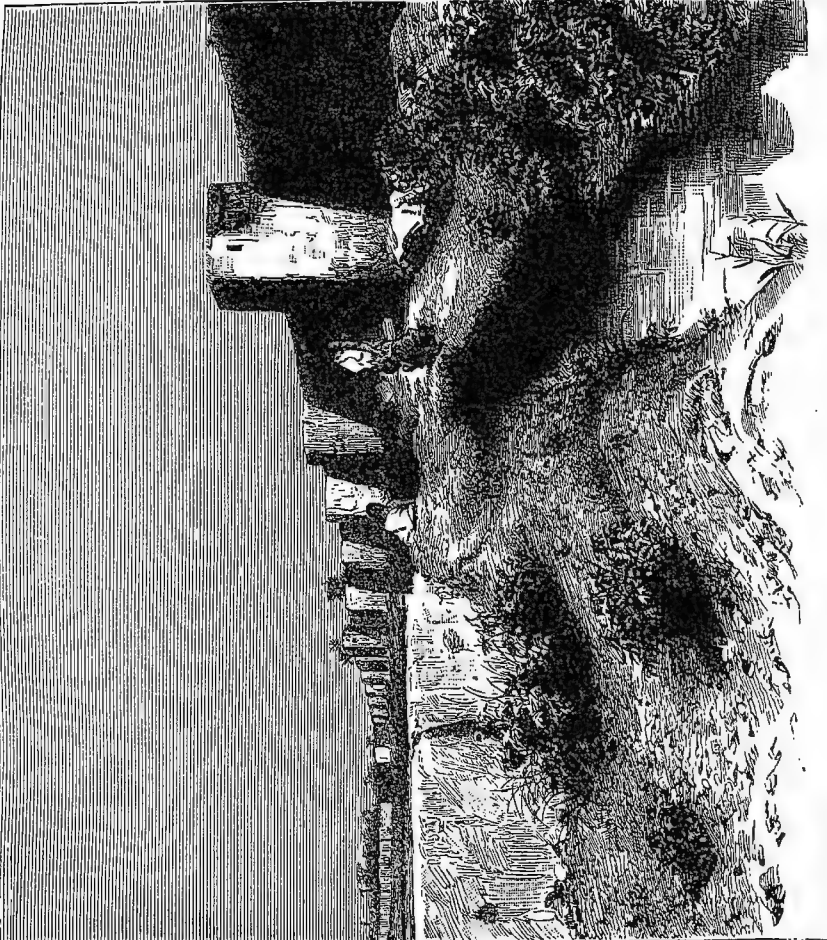
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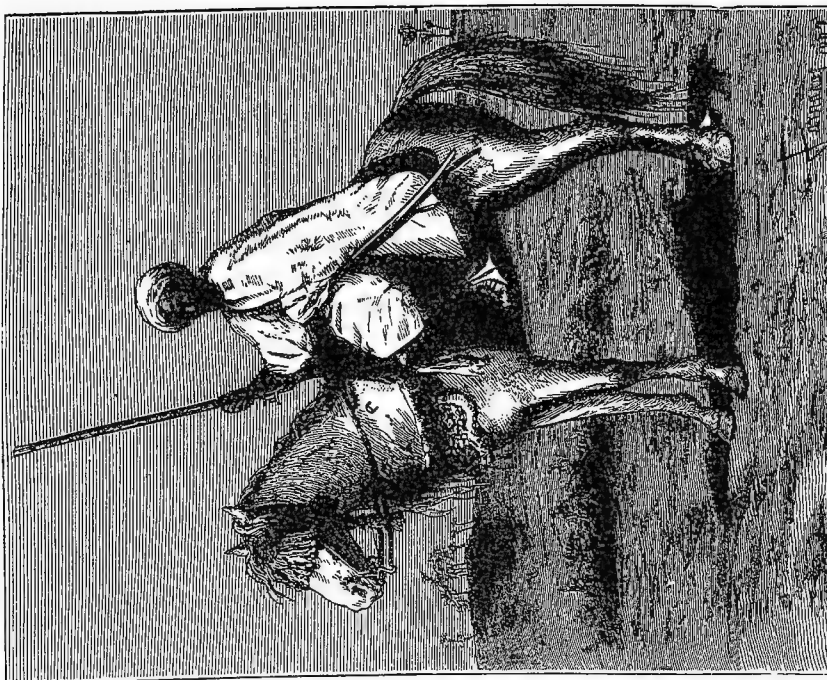




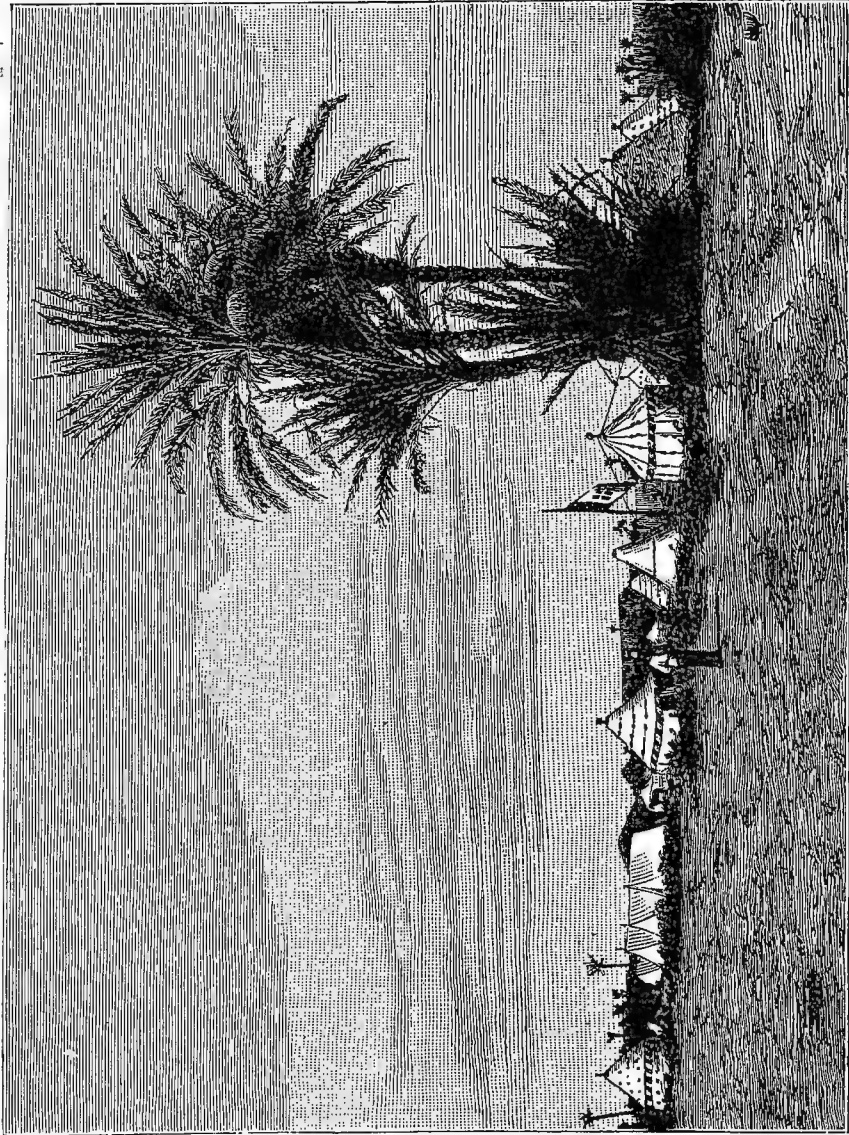
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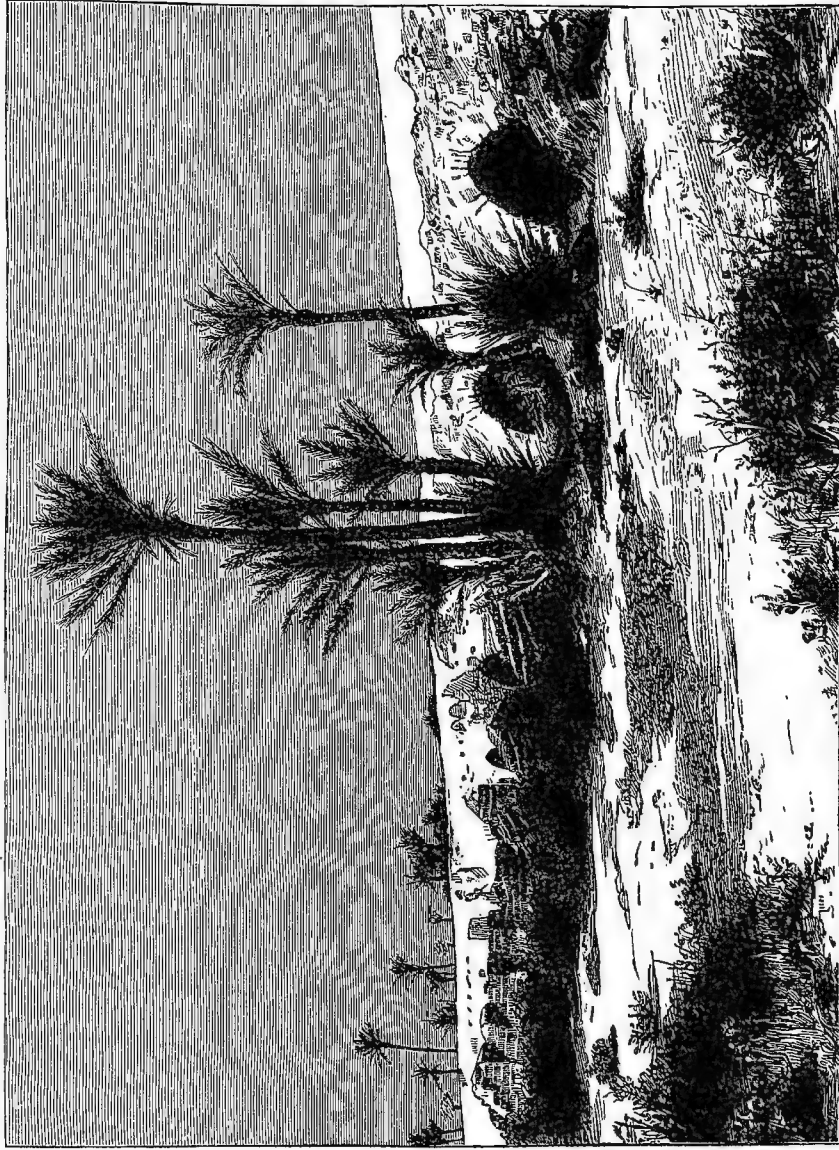
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A HORSEMAN OF BENI MESKIN



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A BRIDGE ON THE RIVER TENSYFT

AN ARTIST'S NOTES IN MOROCCO, II.



## MIND UNDER WATER; OR, FISHES AS THEY REALLY ARE

By RICHARD JEFFERIES,

Author of "The Gamekeeper at Home," &c.

THUD, thud, of a horse's hoofs does not alarm fish. Basking in the sun under the bank, a jack or pike lying close to the surface of the water will remain unmoved, however heavy the sound may be. The vibrations reach the fish in several ways. There is what we should ourselves call the noise as conveyed by the air, and which in the case of a jack actually at the surface may be supposed to reach him direct. Next there is the vibration passing through the water, which is usually pronounced to be a good medium. Lastly, there is the bodily movement of the substance of the water. When the bank is hard and dry this latter amounts only to a slight shaking, but it frequently happens that the side of a brook or pond is soft, and "gives" under a heavy weight. Sometimes the edge is even pushed into the water, and the brook in a manner squeezed. You can see this when cattle walk by the margin, the grassy edge is pushed out, and in a minute way they may be said to contract the stream. It is in too small a degree to have the least apparent effect upon the water, but it is different with the sense of hearing, which is so delicate that the bodily movement thus caused may be reasonably believed to be very audible indeed to the jack. The wire fences which are now so much used round shrubberies and across parks give a very good illustration of the conveyance of sound. Strung tight by a spanner, the strands of twisted wire resemble a stringed instrument. If you place your hand on one of the wires and get a friend to strike it with his stick say thirty or forty yards away, you will distinctly feel it vibrate. If the ear is held close enough you will hear it, vibration and sound being practically convertible terms. To the basking jack three such wires extend, and when the cart-horse in the meadow puts down his heavy hoof he strikes them all at once. Yet, though fish are so sensitive to sound, the jack is not in the least alarmed, and there can be little doubt that he knows what it is. A whole herd of cattle feeding and walking about does not disturb him, but if the light step—light in comparison—of a man approach, away he goes. Poachers, therefore, unable to disguise their footsteps, endeavour to conceal them, and by moving slowly to avoid vibrating the earth and through it the water.

In poaching, the intelligence of the man is backed against the intelligence of the fish or animal, and the poacher tries to get himself into the ways of the creature he means to snare. That is what really takes place as seen by us as lookers-on; to the poacher himself, in nine out of ten cases, it is merely an acquired knack learned from watching others, and improved by practice. But to us, as lookers on, this is what occurs: the man fits himself to the ways of the creature, and for the time it becomes a struggle between them. It is the same with the Red Indians, and the white trappers and hunters in wild regions, who depend much more on their knowledge of the ways and habits of the fur-bearing animals than upon their skill with the rifle. A man may be an excellent shot with gun or rifle, and yet be quite incapable of coping on comparatively equal terms with wild creatures. He is a sportsman, depending on skill, quick sight, and ready hand—not a hunter. Perhaps the nearest approach to it in legitimate English sport is in fly-fishing and salmon fishing, when the sportsman relies upon his own unassisted efforts. Deer-stalking, where the sportsman has to reckon on the wind, and its curious twists and turns in valleys and round rocks, would be a very near approach to it did the stalker stalk alone. But all this work is usually done for him by an attendant, a native Highlander; and this man really does pit his intelligence against that of the stag. The Highlander actually is a Red Indian, or hunter, and in this sense struggles with the wild animal. The poacher is the hunter on illegitimate ground, and with arts which it has been mutually agreed shall not be employed.

Considered in this sense it is interesting to observe to what extent the intelligence even of a fish reaches—and I think upon reflection it will be found that the fish is as clever as any creature could be in its position. I deny altogether that the cold-blooded fish—looked on with contempt so far as its intellectual powers are concerned—is stupid, or slow to learn. On the contrary, fish are remarkably quick, not only under natural conditions, but quick at accommodating themselves to altered circumstances which they could not foresee, and the knowledge how to meet which could not have been inherited. The basking jack is not alarmed at the cart-horse's hoofs, but remains quiet, let them come down with ever so heavy a thud. He has observed that these vibrations never cause him any injury. He hears them at all periods of the day and night, often with long intervals of silence and with every possible variation. Never once has the sound been followed by injury or by anything to disturb his peace. So the rooks have observed that passing trains are harmless, and will perch on the telegraph wires or poles over the steam of the roaring locomotive. Observation has given them confidence. Thunder of wheels and immense weight in motion, the open furnace and glaring light, the faces at the long tier of windows—all these terrors do not ruffle a feather. A little boy with a wooden clapper can set a flock in retreat immediately. Now the rooks could not have acquired this confidence in the course of innumerable generations; it is not hereditary; it is purely what we understand by intelligence. Why are the rooks afraid of the little boy with the clapper? Because they have noticed his hostile intent. Why is the basking jack off the instant he hears the light step of a man? He has observed that after this step there have often followed attempts to injure him; a stone has been flung at him, a long pole thrust into the water; he has been shot at, or felt the pinch of a wire. He remembers this, and does not wait for the attempt to be repeated, but puts himself into safety. If he did not realise that it was a man—and a possible enemy—he would not trouble. The object consequently of the tricks of the poacher is to obliterate himself. If you can contrive to so move, and to so conduct yourself that the fish shall not recognise you as his enemy, you can do much as you please with him, and in varying degrees it is the same with animals. Think a moment by what tokens a fish recognises a man. First, his light, and, compared with other animals, brisk step—a two-step instead of a four-step, remember; two feet, not four hoofs. There is a difference at once in the rhythm of the noise. Four hoofs can by no possibility produce the same sound, or succession of sounds, as is made even by four feet—that is, by two men. The beats are not the same. Secondly, by his motions, and especially the brisk motions of the arms. Thirdly, by this briskness itself; for most animals, except man, move with a slow motion—paradox as it may seem—even when they are going along fast. With them it is usually repose in action. Fourthly—and this is rather curious—experience seems to show that fish, and animals and birds certainly, recognise man by his hat or cap, to which they have a species of superstitious dislike. Hats are generally of a different hue to the rest of the suit, for one thing; and it was noted, a century ago, that wild creatures have a particular objection to a black hat. A covering to the head at all is so opposite to their own ideas that it arouses suspicion, for we must remember that animals look on our clothes as our skin. To have a black skin over the hair of the head is somewhat odd. By all these signs a fish knows a man immediately, and as certainly as any creature moving on land would know him. There is no instinctive or hereditary fear of man at all—it is acquired by observation (which a thousand facts demonstrate); so that we are quite justified in believing that a fish really does notice some or all of these attributes of its enemy. What the poacher or wild hunter has to do is to conceal these attributes. To hide the two-step, he walks as slowly as possible, not putting the foot down hard, but feeling the ground

first, and gradually pressing it. In this way progress may be made without vibration. The earth is not shaken, and does not communicate the sound to the water. This will bring him to the verge of the place where the fish is basking.

Very probably not only fish, but animals and some birds hear as much by the vibration of the earth as by the sound travelling in the atmosphere, and depend as much upon their immediate perception of the slightest tremour of the earth as upon recognition by the ear in the manner familiar to ourselves. When rabbits, for instance, are out feeding in the grass, it is often possible to get quite close to them by walking in this way, extremely slowly, and carefully placing the foot by slow degrees upon the ground. The earth is then merely pressed, and not stepped upon at all, so that there is no jar. By doing this I have often moved up within gunshot of rabbits without the least aid from cover. Once now and then I have walked across a field straight at them. Something, however, depends on the direction of the wind, for then the question of scent comes in. To some degree it is the same with hares. It is certainly the case with birds, as wood-pigeons, a flock of them, will remain feeding only just the other side of the hedge; but, if you stamp the earth, will rise instantly. So will rooks, though they will not fly far if you are not armed. Partridges certainly secure themselves by their attention to the faint tremour of the ground. Pheasants do so too, and make off, running through the underwood long before any one is in sight. The most sensitive are landrills, and it is difficult to get near them for this reason. Though the mowing grass must conceal an approaching person from them as it conceals them from him, these birds change their positions, no matter how quietly he walks. Let him be as cunning as he will, and think to cut off corners and cross the landrill's retreat, the bird baffles him nine times in ten. That it is advised of the direction the pursuer takes by the vibration of the surface is at least probable. Other birds sit, and hope to escape by remaining still till they detect the tremour coming direct towards them, when they rise. Rain and dry weather change the susceptibility of the surface to vibrate, and may sometimes in part account for the wildness or apparent tameness of birds and animals. Should any one doubt the existence of such tremours, he has only to lie on the ground with his ear near the surface; but, being unused to the experiment, he will at first only notice the heavier sounds, as of a waggon or a cart-horse. In recent experiments with most delicate instruments devised to show the cosmic vibration of the earth, the movements communicated to it by the tides, or by the "pull" of the sun and moon, it has been found almost impossible as yet to carry out the object, so greatly are these movements obscured by the ceaseless and inexplicable vibrations of the solid earth. There is nothing unreasonable in the supposition that, if an instrument can be constructed to show these, the ears of animals and birds—living organisms, and not iron and steel—should be able to discover the tremours of the surface.

The wild hunter can still further check or altogether prevent observation by moving on hands and knees, when his weight is widely distributed. In the particular instance of a fish he endeavours to come to the margin of the water at the rear of the fish, whose eyes are so placed that it can see best in front. When he has arrived at the margin, and has to rear himself up, if from hands and knees, or, if already upright, when he commences his work, he tries to conceal his arms, or, rather, to minimise their peculiar appearance as much as practicable by keeping them close to his sides. All this time I am supposing that you are looking at the poacher from the fish. To a fish or to any wild animal the arms of a man are suspicious. No other creature that they know possesses these singular appendages, which move in almost any direction, and yet have nothing to do with locomotion. You may be sure that this great difference in the anatomical construction of a man is recognised by all wild animals once they are compelled for their own safety to observe him. Arms are so entirely opposite to all the varieties of limb possessed by the varieties of living creatures. Can you put yourselves in the position of either of these creatures—moving on all fours, on wings, or by the aid of a membranous tail and fins, and without arms, and imagine how strange the arms of a man must look? Suppose yourself with your arms tucked to your sides under the fur of an animal; something of the idea may be gathered by putting on a cloak without sleeves or armholes. At once it will be apparent how helpless all creatures are in comparison with man. It is true that apes are an exception; yet their arms are also legs, and they are deficient in the power of the thumb. Man may be defined as an animal with arms. While the creatures of the field or the water have no cause to fear him they do not observe him, but the moment they learn that he is bent on their destruction they watch him narrowly, and his arms are, above all, the part which alarms them. To them these limbs are men's weapons—his tusks, and tusks which strike and wound afar. From these proceed an invisible force which can destroy where it would seem the intervening distance alone would afford safety. The sharp shot, the keen hook, the lacerating wire, the spear—everything which kills or wounds, comes in some manner or other from the arms, down to the stone or the primitive knob-kerry. Consequently animals, birds, and fishes not only in our own, but in the wildest countries, have learned to watch and to dread man's arms. He raises his arms, and in an instant there shoots forth a bright flash of flame, and before the swift wings can beat the air again the partridge is dashed to the ground. So long as a gun is carried under the arm—that is, with the arms close to the sides—many birds will let the sportsman approach. Rabbits will do the same. Rabbits have one advantage (and perhaps one only): being numerous and feeding out by daylight, all kinds of experiments can be tried on them, while hares are not so easily managed. Suppose a rabbit feeding, and any one with a gun creeping up beside the hedge, while the gun is kept down and the arms down the rabbit remains still; the instant the arms are lifted to point the gun, up he sits, or off he goes. You have only to point your arm at a rook, without any gun, to frighten him. Bird-keepers instinctively raise their arms above their heads, when shouting, to startle birds. Every creature that has ever watched man knows that his arms are dangerous. The poacher or wild hunter has to conceal his arms by reducing their movements to a minimum, and by conducting those movements as slowly as possible. To thoroughly appreciate the importance which animals of all kinds put on the motions of the upper limbs, and to put oneself quite in their position, one has only to recall to mind the well-known trick of the Australian bushrangers. "Bail up!" is their order when they suddenly produce their revolvers; "Bail up!" they shout to the clerks of the Bank they are about to sack, to the inmates of a house, or to the travellers they meet on the road. "Hold your arms above your head" is the meaning; and, if it is not immediately obeyed, they fire. They know that every man has a pistol in his pocket or belt; but he cannot use it if compelled to keep his arms high over his head. One or more of the band keep a sharp look-out on the upheld arms while the rest plunder; and, if any are lowered—bang! Like the animals, they know the extreme danger to be apprehended from movements of the human arms. It is merely a revival in modern days, and under widely different circumstances, of an ancient and pre-medieval custom in England. At a feast, when men drank to each other, the cup had two handles, so that both hands might be occupied, and danger of a stab under the pretence of friendship averted. So long as the human arms are "bailed" (though in this case in an opposite direction, *i.e.*, held down), animals are not afraid. Could they make us "bail up," we should be helpless to injure them. Moving his arms as gently as possible, with the elbows close to his sides, the poacher proceeds to slowly push his rod and wire loop towards the basking jack. If he were going to shoot partridges at roost on the ground, he would raise his

gun in an equally slow and careful manner. As a partridge is a small bird, and stands at about a shilling in the poacher's catalogue, he does not care to risk a shot at one, but likes to get several for the danger of an explosion. This he can do in the spring, when the birds have paired and remain so near together, and again in the latter part of the summer, when the coveys are large, not having yet been much broken up by the sportsmen. These large coveys, having enjoyed an immunity from disturbance all through the summer, wandering at their own will among clover and corn, are not at all difficult to approach, and a shot at them through a gap in a hedge will often bring down four or five. Later on the poacher takes them at roost. They roost on the ground in a circle, heads outwards, much in the same position as the eggs of a lapwing. The spot is marked; and at night, having crept up near enough, the poacher fires at the spot itself rather than at the birds, with a gun loaded with a moderate charge of powder, but a large quantity of shot that it may spread wide. On moderately light nights he can succeed at this game. It is in raising the arms to point the gun that the risk of alarming the birds has to be met, and so with a hare sitting in a form in daytime. Lift your arms suddenly, and away she goes; keep your arms still, and close to your side, and she will sit till you have crept up actually to her very side, and can pounce on her if you choose.

Sometimes, where fish have not been disturbed by poachers, or loafers throwing stones and otherwise annoying them, they will not heed a passer-by, whose gentle walk or saunter does not affright them with brisk motion, especially if the saunterer, on spying them, in no degree alters his pace or changes his manner. That wild creatures immediately detect a change of manner and therefore of mood any one may demonstrate for himself. They are as quick to see it as the dog, who is always with his master, and knows by the very way he puts a book on the table what temper he is in. When a book goes with a bang on the table the dog creeps under it. Wild creatures, too, catch their manners from man. Walk along a lane with your hands in your pockets, and you will see twice as much of the birds and animals, because they will not set themselves to steadfastly watch you. A quick movement sets wings quickly beating. I have noticed that even horses in stables do not like visitors with jerky, brisk, angular ways of moving. A stranger entering in a quiet, easy manner is not very objectionable, but if he comes in in a bustling, citizen-like style, it is quite probable that one or other horse will show a wicked white corner in his eye. It roughs them up the wrong way. Especially all wild creatures dislike the shuffling, mincing step so common in towns. That alone will disturb everything. Indeed I have often thought that a good and successful wild hunter—like the backwoodsman, or the sportsman in African bush or Indian jungles—is really made as much by his feet as his eyes or hands. Unconsciously he feels with his feet; they come to know the exact time to move, whether a long or short stride be desirable, and where to put down, not to rustle or cause a cracking sound, and accommodate themselves to the slope of the ground, touching it and holding it like hands. A great many people seem to have no feet, they have boots but no feet. They stamp or clump, or swing their boots along and knock the ground at every step; this matters not in most callings, but if a man wish to become what for want of a better term I have called a wild hunter, he must let his feet learn. He must walk with hands in his boots. Now and then a person walks like this naturally, and he will come in and tell you that he has seen a fish basking, a partridge, a hare, or what not, when another never gets near anything. This is where they have not been much disturbed by loafers, who are worse than poachers. As a rule poachers are intermittent in their action, and they do not want to disturb the game, as it makes it wild and interferes with their profits. Loafers are not intermittent—they are always about, often in gangs, and destroy others' sport without having any themselves. Near large towns there are places where the fish have to be protected with hurdles thrown across the stream on poles, that the stones and brickbats hurled by every rascal passing may not make their very life a burden. A rural poacher is infinitely preferable. The difference in the ways of fish when they have been much disturbed and when they have been let alone is at once discerned. No sooner do you approach a fish who has been much annoyed and driven than he strikes, and a quick-rotating curl on the surface shows with what vehemence his tail was forced against it. In other places, if a fish perceives you, he gives himself so slight a propulsion that the curl hardly rises, and you can see him gliding slowly into the deeper or over-shadowed water. In his terror he would go so quickly as to be almost invisible. In such places the poacher, or any one who desires to watch their habits, has to move as slowly as the hands of a clock, and even then they will scarcely bear the very sight of a man, sometimes not at all. The least briskness of movement would send them into the depths out of sight. Cattle, to whom they are accustomed, walk slowly, and so do horses left to themselves in the meads by water. The slowest man walking past has quicker, perhaps because shorter, movements than those of cattle and horses, so that, even when bushes intervene and conceal his form, his very ways often proclaim him.

Most people will only grant a moderate degree of intelligence to fish, linking coldness of blood to narrowness of intellect, and convinced that there can be but little brain in so small a compass as its head. That the jack can compete with the dog, of course, is out of the question; but I am by no means prepared to admit that fish are so devoid of sense as supposed. Not long since an experiment was tried with a jack, an account of which appeared in the papers. The jack was in a tank, and after awhile the tank was partly divided by inserting a plate of glass. He was then hunted round, and notes taken of the number of times he bumped his head against the plate of glass, and how long it took him to learn that there was something to obstruct his path. Further statistics were kept as to the length of his memory when he had learnt the existence of the glass—that is, to see if he would recollect it several days afterwards. The fish was some time learning the position of the glass; and then, if much alarmed, he would forget its position and dash against it. But he did learn it, and retained his memory some while. It seems to me that this was a very hard and unfair test. The jack had to acquire the idea of something transparent, and yet hard as wood. A moment's thought will show how exactly opposite the qualities of glass are to anything either this particular fish or his ancestors could have met with—no hereditary intelligence to aid him, no experience bearing, however slightly, upon the subject. Accustomed all his life to transparent water, he had also been accustomed to find it liquid, and easily parted. Put suddenly face to face with the transparent material which repelled him, what was he to think? Much the same effect would be produced if you or I, having been accustomed, of course, all our lives, to the fluidity of air, which opens for our passage, were opposed by a solid block of transparent atmosphere. Imagine any one running for a train, and striking his head with all his might against such a block. He would rise, shake himself together, and endeavour to pursue his journey, and be again repelled. More than likely he would try three times before he became convinced that it really was something in the air itself which stopped him. Then he would thrust with his stick and feel, more and more astounded every moment, and scarcely able to believe his own senses. During the day, otherwise engaged, he would argue himself into the view that he had made a mistake, and determine to try again, though more cautiously. But so strong is habit that if a cause for alarm arose, and he started running, he might quite probably go with tremendous force up to the solid block of transparent air, to be hurled back as the jack was. These are no mere suppositions, for quite recently I heard of a case which nearly parallels the conduct of the jack. A messenger was despatched by rail to a



shop for certain articles, and was desired to return by a certain time. The parcel was made up, the man took it, heard an engine whistle, turned to run, and in his haste dashed himself right through a plate-glass window into the street. He narrowly escaped decapitation, as the great pieces of glass fell like the knife of a guillotine. Cases of people injuring themselves by walking against plate-glass are by no means uncommon; when the mind is preoccupied it takes much the same place as the plate of glass in the water and the jack. Authorities on mythology state that some Oriental nations had not arrived at the conception of a fluid heaven—of free space; they thought the sky was solid, like a roof. The fish was very much in the same position. The reason why fish swim round and round in tanks, and do not beat themselves against the glass walls, is evidently because they can see where the water ends. A distinction is apparent between it and the air outside; but when the plate of glass was put inside the tank the jack saw water beyond it, or through it. I never see a fish in a tank without remembering this experiment and the long train of reflections it gives rise to. To take a fish from his native flags, and to place him suddenly in the midst of such, to him, inconceivable conditions, is almost like watching the actual creation of mind. His mind has to be created anew to meet it, and that it did ultimately meet the conditions shows that even the fish—the cold-blooded, the narrow-brained—is not confined to the grooves of hereditary knowledge alone, but is capable of wider and novel efforts. I thought the jack came out very well indeed from the trial, and I have mentioned the matter here lest some should think I have attributed too much intelligence to fish. Other creatures besides fish are puzzled by glass. One day I observed a robin trying to get in at the fanlight of a hall door. Repeatedly he struck himself against it, beat it with his wings, and struggled to get through the pane. Possibly there was a spider inside which tempted him, but allowing that temptation, it was remarkable that the robin should so strive in vain. Always about houses, he must have had experience of the properties of glass, and yet forgot it so soon. His ancestors for many generations must have had experience of glass, still it did not prevent him making many trials. The slowness of the jack to learn the impenetrable nature of the glass-plate and its position is not the least indication of lack of intelligence. In daily life we constantly see people do things they have observed injure them, and yet, in spite of experience, go and do the same again.

The glass experiment proves to me that the jack, like all other creatures, really has a latent power of intelligence beyond that brought into play by the usual circumstances of existence. Consider the conditions under which the jack exists—the jack we have been approaching so carefully. His limits are the brook, the ponds it feeds, and the ditches that enter it. He can only move a short distance up the stream because there is a high hatch, nor can he go far down because of a mill; if he could, the conditions would be much the same; but, as a matter of fact, the space he has at his command is not much. The running water, the green flags, the lesser fishes, the water-rats, the horses and cattle on the bank—these are about all the things that he is likely to be interested in. Of these only the water, the lesser fishes, the flags, and the bottom or sides of the brook, are actually in his touch and complete understanding. As he is unable to live out of water, the horse on the bank, in whose very shadow he sometimes lies, might be a mile away for aught it concerns him. By no possible means can he discover anything about it. The horse may be itself nothing more than a shadow, unless in a shallow place he steps in and splashes. Night and day he knows, the cool night, and the sunbeams in which he basks; but he has no way of ascertaining the nature of anything outside the water. Centuries spent in such conditions could add but little to his experience. Does he hear the stream running past him? Do the particles of water, as they brush his sides and fins, cause a sound, as the wind by us? While he lurks beneath a weed in the still pool, suddenly a shoal of roach rush by with a sound like a flock of birds whose wings beat the air. The smooth surface of the still water appears to cover an utter silence, but probably to the fish there are ceaseless sounds. Water-fowl feeding in the weedy corners, whose legs depend down into the water and disturb it; water-rats diving and running along the bottom; water-beetles moving about; eels in the mud; the lower parts of flags and aquatic grasses swinging as the breeze ruffles their tips; the thud, thud of a horse's hoofs, and now and then the more distant roll of a hay-laden waggon. And thunder, how does thunder sound under the surface? It seems reasonable to suppose that fish possess a wide gamut of hearing since their other senses are necessarily somewhat curtailed, and that they are peculiarly sensitive to vibratory movements is certain from the destruction a charge of dynamite causes if exploded under water. Even in the deep sea the discharge of a torpedo will kill thousands of herrings. They are as it were killed by noise. So that there are grounds for thinking that my quiet jack in the pool, under the bank of the brook, is most keenly alive by his sense of hearing to things that are proceeding both out and in the water. More especially, no doubt, of things in the water itself. With all this specialised power of hearing he is still circumscribed and limited to the groove of the brook. The birds fly from field to field, from valley to mountain, and across the sea. Their experience extends to whole countries, and their opportunities are constant. How much more fortunate in this respect than the jack! A small display of intelligence by the fish is equivalent to a large display by the bird.

When the jack has been much disturbed no one can get nearer to him than the bank, however skillfully he may conceal himself. The least sign of further proceedings will send the jack away; sometimes the mere appearance of the human form is sufficient. If less suspicious, the rod with the wire attached—or if you wish to make experiments, the rod without the wire—can be placed in the water, and moved how you choose.

### SUN-FISH SHOOTING OFF THE WEST COAST OF IRELAND

THE sun-fish is, as regards its general appearance, truly a "caution" to the fish tribe. One of its most frequent haunts is off the wild and rocky coasts of the west of Ireland. Its length varies from five to nearly seven feet from the nose to the tail, if, indeed, such an apology for a caudal appendage may be called a tail. It is from three to four and a half feet in depth; from seven to nine feet in girth; and its extreme thickness varies from one and a half to two feet. When full-grown, these fish attain to an enormous weight, specimens having been killed which were estimated to weigh over a ton.

The sun-fish make their appearance on the west coast of Ireland as soon as the warm weather begins. They are gregarious for the greater part of the season, moving about in "schools" in numbers varying from five to ten; but as the autumn draws on they are more frequently to be met with singly.

On a warm day, when the sea is calm, these fish may be observed lazily gliding through the water, with their great dorsal-fins projecting from the surface. Or they may as frequently be seen basking on the surface with sea-gulls perching on their backs, and pecking at the parasites which they find upon the huge monsters.

When struck with a bullet just at the butt of the dorsal-fin, the movements of this great fish are truly wonderful. At one moment he will turn round and round, churning the water into masses of foam. Bullet after bullet is then fired into the fish; and the shots being

easily obtained, since the fish usually remains at the surface, if the first shot between the fin and back-bone has been successful.

In the case before us, the fish, after receiving five shots (fired, by the way, from a double-express rifle) disappeared bodily, leaving a large part of the sea white with foam and flecked with blood. Yet only for a minute. Not many yards in front of the boat, our piscine friend, *O mirabile visu!* suddenly burst up from the water and rose four or five feet into the air, and then striking the water with its expansive side caused a tremendous report.

After receiving eight shots, the fish finally succumbed, and while one of the boat's crew held up the defunct brute with a gaff, another fastened a rope to one of its fins, and then the prize was towed to shore. Yet the fish is comparatively valueless; for, notwithstanding its great size, very little oil is obtained from its liver, the average quantity being about four gallons.

As a sport sun-fish shooting takes a prominent place among its votaries, and, moreover, little skill is required, for if one can affirm his ability to hit a fair-sized haycock at the distance of ten yards, he may make pretty certain of hitting the ugly sun-fish, if he be not overcome by excitement.



HISTORY has become far too much a matter of special pleading, and a history book is often something very like a cento of leading articles in which the author enlarges on feelings and notions which, perhaps, exist only in his own imagination. A history, therefore, in which inference is strictly subordinated to fact is a welcome novelty; and Sir W. Muir, in "Annals of the Early Caliphate" (Smith and Elder), has set an excellent example by compressing his comments and reflections into the very smallest compass. His subject offers abundant scope for picturesqueness. Khalid's victories and his "river of blood" as an offering to God for victories over the Persians, his annihilation of the vast Roman host at Wacusa (Gibbon's Yermuk), the final conquest of Persia, the murder of Omar, the battle of the camel, are all described in the *ipsissima verba* of the Arab annalists. Of these annalists Gibbon speaks very lightly, discrediting both their numerical accounts and the speeches they put into the mouths of the Arab chiefs. Sir W. Muir, on the other hand, never once names Theophanes, Gibbon's chief authority, who quaintly talks of the Arabs as "Amalek;" indeed his verdict is that "Christian authorities there are absolutely none to speak of." The result is a series of vivid pictures, which bring before us as no amount of arguing could, what manner of men these were who, to the war-cry of "On to Paradise!" broke up at the same time the power of Byzantium and of Persia. Sir William can, on occasion, make apposite reflections (as where he points out how one Galling might have changed the fortune of the day at Wacusa); but, as we said, he rigorously limits his disquisitions, remarking that the sources of his history, being purely Arabian, throw little light on the state of either Persia or the Roman provinces. Not content with Arab writers, he has made full use of Weil, De Perceval, and the other European authorities.

Everybody admits that our English horses are sadly overloaded with harness except in Manchester, where collar and breeching are superseded by a breast strap. Those who wish to do their best by their horses should read Mr. Philipson's "Harness as It Has Been, as It Is, and as It Should Be" (Reid, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Stanford, London). The bearing-rein question he discusses at length, giving (as he does in every case) a word on the archæology of that occasionally useful instrument of torture, eschewed by the Assyrians though adopted by their rivals the Egyptians. Crupper-docks he emphatically condemns, except for kickers; and he holds that nine horses out of ten are better without blinkers. Besides his sketches of horses in all kinds of harness, he gives a number of head and tail pieces from Bewick. "Nimshivich," whose letters in the *Field* are reprinted in Mr. Philipson's book, describes the Cape cart, and enlarges on the value of the breast-strap, which will suit any horse, whereas a collar never properly fits but one.

"The Forests of England, and the Management of Them in Bygone Times" (Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd; London: Simpkin Marshall) is just the book for those who are serving their apprenticeship for the Indian Forest Conservancy. It is full of archæological interest, telling of forests of which even the names are scarcely remembered; full, too, of lively quotations like that account from Gilpin of the New Forest swineherds. It is only too easy for Mr. Brown to show that the management of our forests, at any rate since the Reformation, has been gross mismanagement; and, now that it really seems as if growing timber would in many soils pay better than anything else, his book appeals to the self-interest of the landowner. Mr. Brown has been for years trying to get a School of Forestry founded in connection with the Edinburgh Arboretum; and there certainly seems no reason why our young foresters should not be trained at home instead of abroad.

We always find pleasure as well as profit in opening a volume of "The English Citizen," and Mr. T. H. Farrer's "State in Relation to Trade" (Macmillan), dealing with mercantile law, State action with respect to monopolies (railways being almost total monopolies), and with respect to foreign trade and trade in war time, touches on a set of questions which may at any time become "burning." Our railway legislation does not do credit to the sagacity of our law-givers; the companies always got the better of the Government. For instance, exempting cheap trains from passenger duty has only resulted in constant disputes with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and in an inducement to disarrange the natural traffic.

We ought long ago to have noticed the "Memoir of Annie Keary" (Macmillan), author of "Janet's Home," "Castle Daly," "A Doubting Heart," &c., and for some time a well-known contributor to *Macmillan's Magazine*. It would be foolish to try to analyse the sweet, uneventful life which Miss Keary's sister so lovingly details, or to trace the growth of that character which shows itself in the letters. The daughter of a County Mayo man who changed from the army into the Church, dividing his life between Sculcoates, a suburb of Hull, and Nunington, in the North Riding, Miss Keary had a spice of the *perfidum ingenium*; but it was much more tempered than in any of the Brontë girls, with whom, of course, one cannot help comparing her. Her wide sympathies are something rare amongst literary folks; the letter to a girl in a reformatory is so full of true humanity that, for its sake alone, the volume is worth getting hold of.

Sir Ralph Payne Galloway's "Fowler in Ireland" (Van Voorst) forms a good companion volume to that by Mr. Lloyd Paterson on Belfast Lough, reviewed by us nearly three years since. It is full of rare hints about wild and sea fowl, their haunts and habits; and it also contains much useful information about guns and gear. Sir Ralph has something to say about the great auk, that blue rose of fowls, and also about Bewick's swan and the hooper, both found on Achill by Mr. Sheridan, landlord of the Slievemore Inn in that island, who has written about its birds in *Land and Water*. We are glad Sir Ralph has found room for a word about seals, and also about deer. There are (he says) at least 500 fallow deer roaming wild within twelve miles round Clonmel, and "a dish of deer's kidneys is a not uncommon delicacy at the tables of the gentry."

Naturally we fail to see ourselves as others see us; but we also

fail to see others as they really are, else we should never talk of Frenchmen as frivolous, the ruffe-makers of the literary shirt. Why the most exhaustive book we ever saw is a French monograph on the Lusignans in Cyprus; and here 600 big octavo pages of small print devoted to "Marivaux: Sa Vie et Ses Œuvres" (Hachette). Compare that with the modest volumes that form our "English Men of Letters" series. Marivaux is no doubt very interesting for those who have time, and will go into the byways of literature. Voltaire hated him with a Voltairian hatred; he was ruined by Law's "scheme;" he started a French *Spectator*—indeed, a whole series of such ventures—none of which succeeded. After thirty years' writing he had not saved enough to be able to put his daughter into a convent. M. Larroumet calls Marivaux "le plus gracieux esprit de son siècle;" and certainly the author "Les Fausses Confidences" and of "Marianne" (which our author compares with "Pamela") deserves to be better known in England.

The general verdict on "The Iliad of Homer" (Macmillan), done into prose by Messrs. Lang, Leaf, and Myers, is not so favourable as was that on Butcher and Lang's *Odyssey*. The reason is clear; the *Odyssey* is a changeful series of wonderful tales, whereas the record of battle after battle in the *Iliad*, endurable when told in Homer's glorious verse, becomes monotonous in English prose. However, the translation before us is as good as a prose translation could be; and for its accurate scholarship the translators' names are sufficient warrant. Perfect as a "crib," it is perhaps also the best book for non-classical readers to get a notion of Homer from. Just as Mallory gives us a truer picture of the Arthur epic than the "Idylls," so would one rather go to Mr. Lang and his friends than to Pope or even to Lord Derby to know what Homer really is.

The crocodile-leather-grained note-paper and envelopes of Messrs. J. Walker and Co. (96, Farringdon Street, E.C.) certainly looks very rough, yet the pen glides smoothly over it.

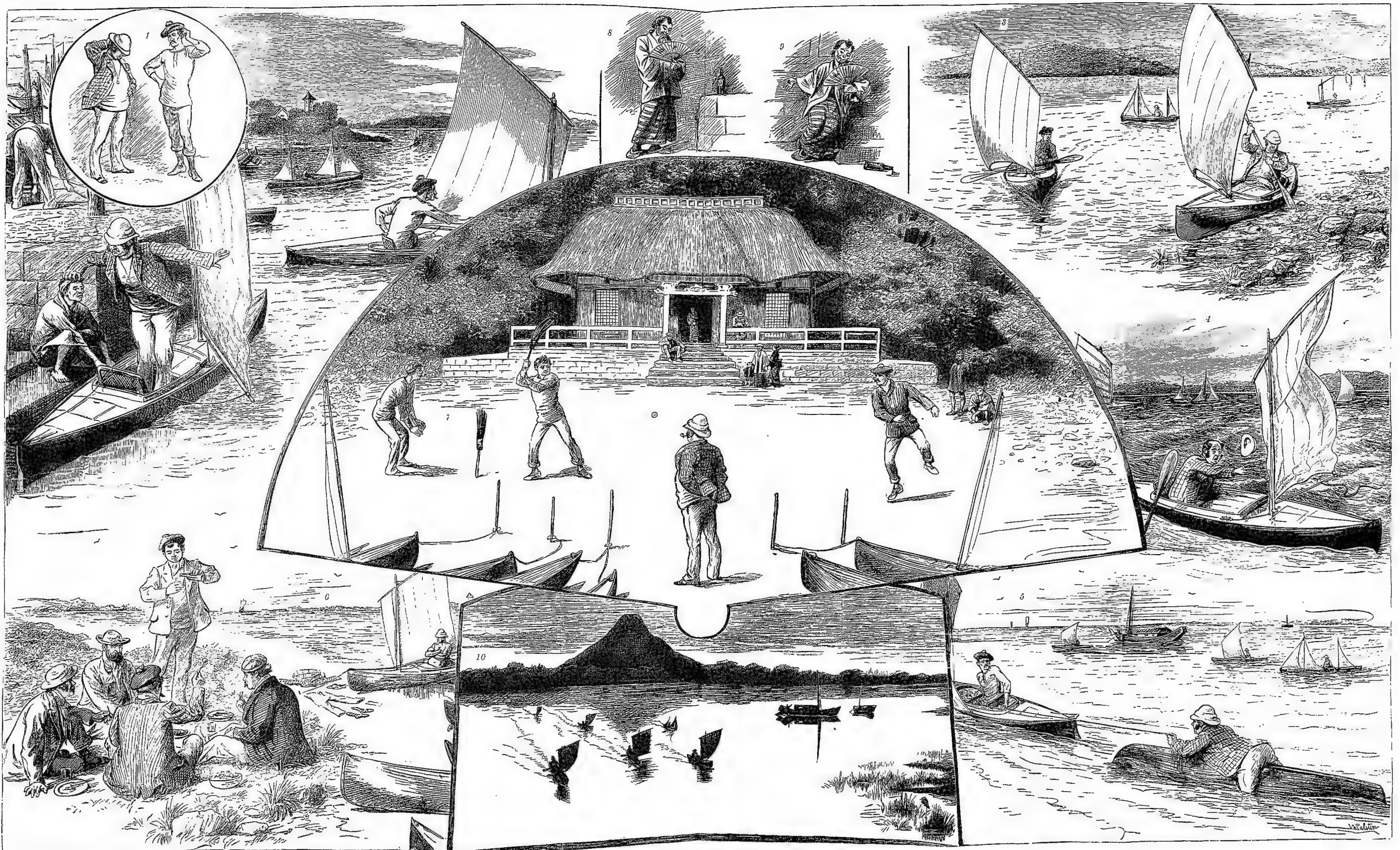


FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT, so widely and so favourably known as the authoress of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," is not, we think, so fortunate on American as on English ground. Washington is the scene of "Through One Administration" (3 vols.: Frederick Warne and Co.). The title is political, but not the story, which is so called merely from its slight connection with certain senators, and from the interest taken by Mr. Amory, the husband of the heroine, in the passage of a certain Railway Bill, on which his fortune depends. The real drift of the novel is the result of a marriage without compatibility of nature, and of the wife's discovery of her "elective affinity in the person of one who is not her husband." Under these circumstances it need hardly be said that the tone of the novel is somewhat morbid, and this is certainly not rendered less the case by the use made by Mr. Amory of his beautiful and attractive wife in trying to lead influential senators to the point of bribery. The conflict between love and marriage has been by this time described too often to demand further contributions to the literature of the matter; nor has Mrs. Burnett, any more than anybody else, succeeded in proving that there is any particular merit in playing with fire up to danger point, and then in assuming the airs of conscious nobility on the ground of having gone no farther. Life in Washington is not rendered attractive by Mrs. Burnett's treatment as if it were so. But, in spite of its subject, and of a not very pleasant tone which, though easy to perceive, is difficult, or rather impossible, to analyse or describe, the authoress succeeds in interesting her readers, and occasionally in amusing them. Her heroine, at least at the beginning, is an ideal American girl; and her Mrs. Sylvestre is an excellent portrait of a woman of the world, of a peculiarly American type, which divides mankind pretty equally into admirers and the contrary. Her mission is to be the sympathetic *confidante* in general of her male friends. Another excellent portrait is that of Professor Herrick, the father of Bertha Amory. The novel is too much coloured by the manner of the school which looks upon plot and incidents merely as more or less inconvenient machinery for the study of character, and is tending to dispense with such old-fashioned encumbrances altogether. In any case, however, "Under One Administration" is very far superior to the works of the school in general—those of its masters included.

"King Capital: a Tale of Provincial Ambition," by William Sime (2 vols.: Blackwood and Sons), describes afresh the threefold battle of Mammon against manhood, womanhood, and conscience; and the tale of the battle is told well. The scene is laid in Lumsdale—a very thin disguise for Glasgow, and the central figure of the novel is one Baillie Govan, a purse-proud hypocrite, and altogether a pronounced type of the class which has brought dishonour upon the high title of Self-made man. Having made a fortune, his three ambitions are to become Provost, to receive a knighthood, and to be finally honoured by a statue in his native city; and he might have succeeded had he been less able to distinguish between piety and honesty. Mr. Sime has very skillfully caught and developed the self-deceiving side of such a character, and has with great humour shown how inordinate vanity almost persuades the Baillie into believing that other men's brains are his own, and that his praises, sung in his own newspaper, are impartial tributes to the virtues of a great and good man. Of course no reader will be surprised to find that the great and good man's charming daughters fall in love with the wrong people, that his brother—a dreamer of genius, on whose brains he had traded—rises upon his downfall, and that in short the whole bubble bursts with a speed out of all proportion to the period of its inflation. There is even pathos in the sudden ruin of his schemes, just when their triumph seems most assured. We have just spoken of his daughters, whose love-stories, with that of his niece Jenny, amply supply with the requisite element of tenderness a story which without them would have been rather too sharp and grim. Mr. Sime, in dealing with a strike, his principal episode, shows strong sympathy with the legitimate needs and aspirations of labour, and has portrayed his ideal working-man in the person of Abel Durrand, the hero of his story. "King Capital" is throughout distinguished by strong good sense and healthy humour; his reflections are few but just, and it has not a dull page. The only noticeable weakness of the novel is in the matter of construction, but not to any really injurious degree.

"Unspotted from the World: a Novel," by Mrs. G. W. Godfrey (3 vols.: Bentley and Son), is the story of two sisters, Dolly and Psyche, of whom the latter is hated by her father on account of his suspicions of her mother's fidelity. It is Dolly, the favoured elder daughter, who remains unspotted from the world. She leads a life of silent self-sacrifice; while the more fascinating Psyche marries, and nearly loses her life as well as her happiness through the persecutions of a troublesome lover. There is no point at which the story acquires much meaning—least of all when inoffensive Dolly is doomed, without the least reason, to an early grave; or when Psyche is, without cause, forgiven by a husband who had suspected her of disobedience on the insufficient evidence which satisfies nobody except the characters in novels. This belief in the inherent interest of misunderstandings is at the root of half the production of sentimental fiction; if it could be once exploded, the labour of the reviewer would be very considerably lightened. However, there is no reason to believe that the supply outruns the demand, and from this point of view Mrs. Godfrey's story will no doubt be found acceptable. It is very sentimental indeed.





1. THE DOCTOR AND THE COMMODORE: "LET'S SEE—WHERE'LL WE GO?"—2. THE START.—3. FIRST THE DOCTOR CUTS THE POINT RATHER TOO FINE AND GOES ASHORE.—4. THEN SOMEHOW HE LETS GO THE SHEET.—5. AND FINALLY HAS TO BE TUGGED ASHORE.—6. WHILST THE DOCTOR'S CLOTHES ARE DRYING, WE LUNCH.—7. OUR DESTINATION: CRICKET.—8. OUR HOST IS TEMPTED.—9. AND FALLS.—10. SUNSET: HOMEWARD BOUND.

A CRUISE WITH THE YOKOHAMA CANOE-CLUB, JAPAN





## II.

MRS. OLIPHANT'S article on "Mrs. Carlyle" in the *Contemporary*—a paper one half vindication of her friend, the other half hot rebuke of Mr. Froude for publishing every scrap which he could find of diary or letter—is very clever and very strongly-worded. Mr. Froude, after all, has only done what Mr. Carlyle himself desired. Mrs. Carlyle's own feelings towards her husband throughout her life are probably summed up truthfully enough in the words of the old Scottish proverb, "Ill to have but waur (worse) to want."—The venerable Sir W. Palmer writes very interestingly of "The Oxford Movement of 1833," that first awakening of Anglicanism from its sleep—roused by the abolition of the Irish Bishops—out of which grew the greater movement of which Pusey, Hurrell, Froude, and above all, Newman, were the leading spirits. The estimate of Newman's work and influence is especially valuable as coming from a man who was his friend through all those years, though never disposed to become his submissive follower.—Dr. Ebers gives a readable first chapter on the "Old Cairo" which, after all the late Khédive's "improvements" à la Haussmann, is still visible in and underneath the New; and Sir Arthur Gordon an admirable description of the "Native Councils of Fiji," institutions of immemorial antiquity, which have developed since annexation into district and general assemblies of considerable importance, both as aids to legislation and as vehicles for the expression of native opinion. Their chief enemies are the missionaries, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan, who find in these assemblies a serious check to their own ascendancy in civil matters.

The new *National* is very readable, though scarcely so good as it was last month. Lord Pembroke writes thoughtfully on "Liberty and Socialism," and the Rev. Dr. Rankin has an opportune paper on the "Life and Work of the Church of Scotland." If Dr. Rankin's calculations, which are also those of Principal Tulloch, may be trusted, the Establishment is numerically equal to the Free Church, the United Presbyterians, and the Roman Catholics put together, and this superiority is steadily increasing. The large sums raised by the independent churches, to which their friends point as a proof of vitality, are, according to Dr. Rankin, an element of decay. The canny Scot is coming round to the belief that there are "too many tolls" on the independent road to Heaven.—First papers on "The Municipality of London," by M. E. Harkness, and on "Classical Archeology," by C. T. Newton, C.B., are also, but more especially the latter, well worth notice, though the former comes no further than William the Norman, and the latter ends for the present at 520 B.C.

The *North American* is a little disappointing. Mr. Sidgwick's "Extradition" has little or nothing to say of extradition in the case of political crimes; and Senator Morgan's "Mexico" is simply a wordy expression of good-will to the Indo-Spanish Republic.—The most interesting paper is "Woman as an Inventor." What American shall deny woman's genius when he owes to it the cotton-gin, the aquarium, the satchel-bottom paper-bag, the new "noise-deadener," the Eureka street-sweeper, and the self-fastening button?

From an excellent number of the *Century* we can only select another chapter of Frank Cushing's "Adventures in Zuni," including among other matter a strange account of the torture of a sorcerer—the Zunis hold two offences only worthy of death, sorcery and cowardice before the enemy; a delicate criticism by Henry James, jun., of "Du Maurier" as a caricaturist of London society; and a short antiquarian paper on "The Father of American Libraries," in other words the old Free Library of Philadelphia, supposed to be the oldest lending library in existence; from *Harper* a highly interesting account of the engineering difficulties surmounted in the construction of "The Brooklyn Bridge," with its central span of 1,600 feet, and its two end towers of the most massive masonry that has been put together "since the Pyramids."

Under the title of "Six Years in the Backwoods of Canada," a disappointed settler tells us in the *Cornhill* how all his efforts failed "to wring a living out of a bush farm" on a free grant on the margin of Lake Clear. The clearing of the land, still leaving all the tree stumps in the ground, can only be completed by the burning of the underwood in the spring, and the first crops then, from the shortness of the season, are scarcely worth the harvesting; nor did succeeding summers better matters, though the settler had both the power and the will for a hard fight with fortune. It is a tale, he warns us, which could be told by many, and is now given for the benefit of gentle emigrants who dream of free wild life in a forest where nothing comes that is "common or unclean." Of the other essays we like best, and should like better for a little pruning, Vernon Lee's clever imaginative "Portrait Art of the Renaissance."—*Blackwood*, besides its political articles and its serials, has a wondrous paper, "Unfathomed Mysteries" of spiritualism, told, as the customary foot-note informs us, by "a writer whose good faith is unimpeachable." The picture of the "fragile little" medium is very life-like; and her gradual exhaustion as the trance continues, making her later revelations random and inaccurate, is a feature in the *seance* very well described.—In *Temple Bar* the *pièce de résistance* is the paper on "Mr. Gladstone's Oxford Days." Most interesting perhaps of all its anecdotes are those which tell of his early triumphs as an orator. Does he ever now recall, we wonder, his anti-Reform speech at the Union, and the suggestion that "the Pythagorean probation of five years' initiatory silence might be advantageously combined with popular election under the Reform Bill?" The speech was followed by an invitation to spend the vacation with the Duke of Newcastle at Clumber, and three years later by the nomination of Mr. Gladstone for the Duke's pocket borough of Newark.—*Macmillan* has few articles, but all fair—the best, we think, Professor Huxley's charming lecture to the Eton boys on "Unwritten History," or the evidence which modern science can now bring to confirm the happy guess of old Herodotus that Lower Egypt was once a gulf of the sea, and had been gradually filled up by the deposits of the Nile; and Professor Bryce's *in memoriam* notice of a fellow-worker in neighbouring fields of literature, the late "John Richard Green."

*Merry England*, our youngest magazine, begins its gracious mission of brightening with fresh light and sweetness the grey dulness of middle-class lives with a very fair first number, to which Mr. Saintsbury's "Young England Party" is the best and most important contribution. That the "Young England" movement, for all its eccentricities, had a very real and wide-spreading influence, though more perhaps in a social than a political direction, is nowadays too commonly forgotten. For proof of this, and of the successes it achieved, we may turn with Mr. Saintsbury to the satires showered on it at the time, and see how many of the ideas ridiculed in 1844 have become part of the popular creed of 1883. Some verses by Mr. Blackmore on "The Blackbird," whose roughness will be readily forgiven for the grain of originality which is worth all the polish in the world; a pathetic novelette, "Miss Martha's Bag," and a comparison of "the Rustics of George Eliot and Thomas Hardy," are other papers to be noted *en passant*.—To *Loughnan's* Dutton Cook contributes some anecdotes of "Charles Dickens as a Dramatic Critic," and Mr. Burroughs an interesting comparison between American and "British Song-Birds." The speciality of

the latter, as it seemed to him, was the volume, the vivacity, and the persistency of their strains; while that of the Americans is "sweetness, plaintiveness, and melody." Mr. Stevenson's "Treasure of Franchard" is that rarest of rare things, a novelette with a really original plot.—In the *Gentleman's*, among other good things, is a paper by Karl Blind on "Wagner's Siegfried and the City of the Nibelungs."—In *Belgravia* Mr. McCarthy's "Maid of Athens" should be glanced at for its capital sketch of a Greek patriot of the modern type.—In *Colburn* will be found a useful paper on "The German Navy," and another on the inconsiderable "Military Forces of Greece."

We have also received the May numbers of *London Society*, *Tinsley*, *To-Day*—a new "Mid-Monthly Gathering of Bold Thoughts," in which we may note a plea for "Home Rule," and Part I. of a translation of Karl Marx's "Capital," *Modern Thought*, *Hardwicke's Science Gossip*, the *Squire*, *St. Nicholas*, the *Leisure Hour*, and the *Sunday at Home*, both containing articles by the latest arrival from Mongolia, the Rev. James Gilmour, *Cassell's*, the *Sunday Magazine*, *Good Words*, with a paper on "The Central Asian Desert," by Professor Vambéry, and the evergreen *All the Year Round*, *Household Words*, edited by Mr. Charles Dickens, containing the usual wealth of excellent serial and complete stories, and articles on all possible topics of household interest; and *Every Girl's Magazine*. Under the editorship of Miss Alicia A. Leith this magazine takes the highest place among periodicals for girls. Its fiction is wholesome and bright, the miscellaneous articles are varied, and the illustrations good. In the current number we have another of the editor's earnest "Twilight Talks About the Tables of Stone," and an article on "Gymnastics, and the Swedish System of Exercises."

The Art magazines for May are all very interesting. In the *Magazine of Art* Mr. W. L. Stevenson treats a well-worn subject, San Francisco, from the somewhat novel point of view of its artistic charm as a city which is neither Anglo-American nor Mexican, but a rare "Cosmopolis," in which a score of nationalities may claim an equal part; and Mr. Brownell has a welcome notice of a chief of the French "naturalist" school, M. Bastien-Lepage. The front page illustration is a reduced facsimile of D. J. Rossetti's fine drawing, "Rosa Triplex," now in the collection of Mr. Pocock.—In the *Portfolio* Mr. Stevens begins a series of notes on "The Earlier Works of Rossetti"—the works in which Rossetti's genius as a painter can be most effectually studied; and the editor contributes a fair paper on the architecture of "The Tuileries and the Luxembourg." Best among the illustrations are a reproduction by Durand of Meryon's "Apse of Notre Dame," and the autotype reproductions of some of Rossetti's female heads which accompany Mr. Stephens's essay.—The veteran *Art Journal* has a capital etching of an "Old House Town," by A. M. Haig, most satisfactory for its rendering of light and shade; a tasteful paper on "Venice Painted by the Moderns," notably by Miss Montalba and the Russian Roussoff; and an account of the Roman Exhibition, which will be valued by those who take an interest in the revival of painting south of the Alps.—*Art and Letters* has a good short notice of the young French marine painter, Ulysse Butin; and the excellent *Revue des Arts Décoratifs* (A. Quantin, Paris) a charming sketch of the Alsatian, Th. Deck, prince of Parisian workers in faience and porcelain, and of his studio and manufactory in the Boulevard St. Jacques. Fortunately for himself, Deck's whole soul is in his art, for a succession of *fournées manquées* engulf the profits of many successes; and Deck is still comparatively a poor man, though *connoisseurs* in the ceramic art are unanimous in his praise. The supplement is a prettily illustrated chapter on "The Art of Japan," by Louis Gonze.

## "THE REAL LORD BYRON" \*

PUBLIC interest in Byron rises and falls at irregular intervals. At times his story and his works seem almost forgotten; at others the mysterious fascination of his life, the sublimity, the passion, the satiric fire of his verse, reassert a power which they might never indeed have lost but for the reaction which ensued on the extremes of Byron worship fifty years ago. Of late, thanks partly to Carl Elze's able memoir, and partly to the offensive charges circulated, only to be disbelieved, by Mrs. Beecher Stowe, there has been again a revival of our interest in the poet, coupled with a stronger desire than heretofore to judge of him without exaggeration either of praise or blame. But though the main outlines of his story are generally known, and the main features of his character fairly understood, there are still many points in both which the world imperfectly comprehends, forced as it has hitherto been to form its judgment on the partial or erring statements of the poet's friends, on revelations of himself expressly framed to deceive the curious, or on idle and often malicious gossip; and some of these tales, as we have reason now to know, have gradually given birth to the slanders of the grosser and more malignant kind. For much of this Byron was himself to blame. A selfish vanity was the besetting sin of a nature which had many noble elements; and Byron loved to pose before the world in an imaginary character, and thus he led astray not strangers only, but very many whom he secretly loved. Without in any way attempting to extenuate the weaknesses or even the criminalities of his hero, Mr. Jeaffreson, whose researches have clearly put him in possession of some fresh materials, attempts to give them their proper value, and to show that Byron was in truth what Lord Broughton, his best friend, described him, a man "who had many failings certainly, but who was untainted by the baser vices."

The volumes open with a history of the Byron family, an ancient line, though broken by that bar sinister which drives the herald to despair, to which in its later generations a mixture of the Berkeley blood had brought a novel strain of turbulence. The poet himself was unfortunate in his birth, and still more unfortunate in his parents. Brought up in poverty by a passionate and wilful mother, who often seemed to take a mad delight in mortifying the proud spirit of her son, and by an austere but kindly Calvinistic nurse, he received impressions in his earliest youth which left an indelible and not always salutary mark upon his mind. A capacity for vehement attachments to persons of the opposite sex—not "childish fondness for a congenial playmate but a consuming passion"—was a characteristic of the poet even in the years when love to most boys is an unmeaning word, and his early loves for Mary Duff (at the age of nine) for Margaret Parker, and (at mature sixteen) for Mary Chaworth long exercised a potent influence over the man. Probably the last of the three, though the one whose name is generally associated with Byron's, was really the least loved of all. But beyond a doubt it was to his future wife, Anne Isobel Milbanke, that Byron was drawn most closely, perhaps from the very antagonism of their characters—the one so capricious, passionate, and vain; the other so calm of judgment, and so severely good, even to the degree which implies scant charity for other's failings. Slander has represented their union as a marriage of convenience. But Mr. Jeaffreson shows us that this was not the case, for Miss Milbanke's assured fortune was only 10,000*l.*; and Byron, when he proposed to her, although a little troubled by debts, had just closed with an offer of 140,000*l.* for Newstead Abbey, besides retaining a considerable property in Lancashire. He was, indeed, then in the full spring-tide of his greatness; a man of fashion, on whom had not yet fallen a shadow of disrepute; a bard whose name was on every one's lips; a Peer of Parliament, from whom much might be expected in the domain of politics, though not what the ruling powers of the day would have desired. How all his hope was blighted in a few months is a

\* "The Real Lord Byron." By J. C. Jeaffreson (2 vols: Hurst and Blackett)

painful tale, in which the flighty Lady Caroline Lamb has as much to answer for as any. To the strict, though at that time loving wife, prepared by all her previous training to think the worst of every seeming indiscretion and bitterly resentful of Byron's occasional affectation of weariness or indifference, eccentricities of temper, if not directly traceable to insanity, soon appeared in the light of serious outrages. Yet there was no thought at first of permanent separation. It was apparently the discovery of the *liaison* with Jane Clermont—a discovery which Mr. Jeaffreson thinks sufficiently explains why Dr. Lushington, who had counselled reconciliation in January, 1816, could no longer give the same advice after a "second statement" from Lady Byron in February—which broke the bonds between Byron and his wife, and drove him from England, pursued by the hootings of a capricious world. Absence, the insidious whispers of a ready mischief-maker ever on the spot, in the person of Lady Byron's old governess, Mrs. Clermont, and slanderous rumours did the rest, rendering the overture for reconciliation sent from Geneva at the instance of Malame de Staël a fresh cause of anger, and making the breach ere long irreparable. There were spies, too, everywhere on Byron's track, and hundreds of malignant eyes abroad which watched without ceasing where he and Shelley lay ensconced, with Jane Clermont and her sister-by-affinity, Mary Godwin, behind the leafy bowers of the Villa Diadati, and drew therefrom the malicious inferences of favour granted to the poet by both sisters, which very probably laid the first seed of the terrible hallucination to which Lady Byron was the credulous victim in her later years. This portion of the work is of course the most interesting, clearing up as it does so much that was still dark and open to malignant misconception.

Of Byron's reckless life in Venice, and of his later *liaison* with the Countess Guiccioli, Mr. Jeaffreson has also much to tell us. The latter he reduces very plausibly to the proportions of a somewhat prosaic love affair, in which the heart on both sides played a comparatively unimportant part. Very well told, too, are his labours in the cause of Greece, the enterprise by which, indeed, he seems to have hoped to rehabilitate himself with those who were still dear to him. On the story of the memoirs, the design with which they were composed, the last wish of the poet that they should be destroyed, and the part taken by Hobhouse in seeing that purpose carried out, Mr. Jeaffreson also throws some fresh lights. On some minor matters he is perhaps less happy, and he certainly speaks much too disparagingly of the "Life" by Moore. The great merit of his volumes, apart from the services they render in elucidating obscure points in Byron's history, is their evidently sincere desire to deal kindly, yet honestly, with all, from the austere Lady Byron at one end of the moral scale, to the scapegrace, and we fear thankless, Leigh Hunt at the other. The admirers of Byron will read them with interest, and may flatter themselves that they have got a version of his history which no future revelations are likely to add much to or impugn.



MESSRS. STANLEY LUCAS, WEBER, AND CO.—In good time for preparation for the midsummer holiday displays at ladies' schools or colleges comes "Agnes of the Sea," a cantata, with *solo* and chorus, for soprano and alto voices, with accompaniment for the pianoforte; the poetry by Georgina E. Johnstone, the music by Louis Liebe. The argument is founded on a Norsk legend of a maid in the land of the Angles who was lured by the sirens to the bottom of the sea, where she lived contentedly until one day, on hearing the sound of the church-bells in her native England, she becomes home-sick, and quits her sea friends to return home for good and all. The versification is very smooth, and the music bright and tuneful. We can cordially recommend it to the attention of lady principals, as the only mention of love will be found in the name of the composer.—"Songs of the Pyrenees, with Spanish, French, and English Words," is the collective title of nine quaint and pleasing songs, arranged from traditional Pyrenean melodies; they are all of medium compass, and will make an agreeable variety in a programme at home or the concert-room.—"An Angel's hand" is a song of more than ordinary merit, written and composed by Theo Ward, with an organ or harmonium accompaniment, *ad lib.* For No. I. the accompaniment is somewhat difficult; for No. II. it is simplified.—A gracefully flowing slumber song is "Golden Rest," the words founded on a poem of the seventeenth century, the music by Arthur E. Grimshaw.—We prefer the carol, "It Came upon the Midnight Clear," written by Rev. E. H. Sears, set for a quartette of mixed voices, although Wilfred Bendall has arranged it very prettily as a song of medium compass. It may well be added to the Sunday repertoire.—"The Flower of the Vale," written and composed by Thomas Cox and Mary Carmichael, is a simple song for a soprano voice, well suited to the schoolroom.—"Why So Loudly Beats My Heart?" is a love poem, translated from the German by Emily Bond, and set to a pleasing melody by Louis Diehl.—A clever but unpretentious "Scherzetto," by Maude V. White, will find favour in all the three forms in which it is arranged: No. I., Pianoforte Solo; No. II., Pianoforte and Violin; No. III., Pianoforte Duet.—"Impromptu," a gavotte for the pianoforte, by Walter Macfarren, will not add to the high reputation of this composer; it bears a strong resemblance to many others of its kind.—"Barcarole," for the pianoforte, by Mary Carmichael, is a very pretty piece, with a flowing melody; it should be learnt by heart.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sir John Suckling's quaint old poem, "I Pray Thee Give Me Back My Heart," has been fairly well set to music by the Rev. M. F. Coates, M.A. (Messrs. Robert Cocks and Co.).—"A Lullaby" (by the late G. J. Whyte-Melville) is a charming (we cannot say cradle song, for it is addressed to his lady love) idyl sweetly set to music for a low tenor by A. E. Simson (Messrs. Paterson and Sons).—Wherever concerted music is played in the home circle or the concert room, a "Quintet in F," by Carl Zoeller, for flute, oboe, clarinet, horn, and bassoon, will give real pleasure not only to the audience but also to the executants of this musicianly work. (Messrs. W. D. Cubitt, Son, and Co.).—The music of the new dance, "Le National," which was introduced to the public recently at St. James's Hall by its inventor, M. Edouard Leblanc, who also arranged the music, will be eagerly asked for. This *nouveau quadrille-valsant* is arranged in five figures, named "L'Angleterre," "Le Pays de Gales," "L'Ecosse," "L'Irlande," and "Le Royaume," into each of which are introduced the national airs of the respective countries after which these figures are named; no doubt this will become a popular dance in due time. (Henry Klein).—"The May Week Polka," by Paul Bevan, is tuneful and danceable. (Joseph Williams).—The same may be said of "Encore Une Foix Valse," by Caroline Lothian (Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co.).

THE TONE OF EXCESSIVE REFINEMENT AND CULTURE for which Boston, U.S., is renowned even prevails in the ordinary matters of daily life. Thus when a theatre is full except the gallery, managers hang out a placard inscribed "Apotheosis only," implying that there is still room among the gods—at least so say the rude San Franciscans.



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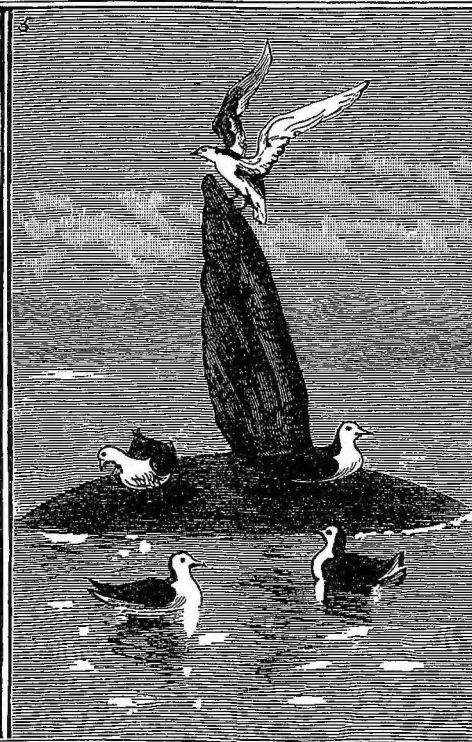
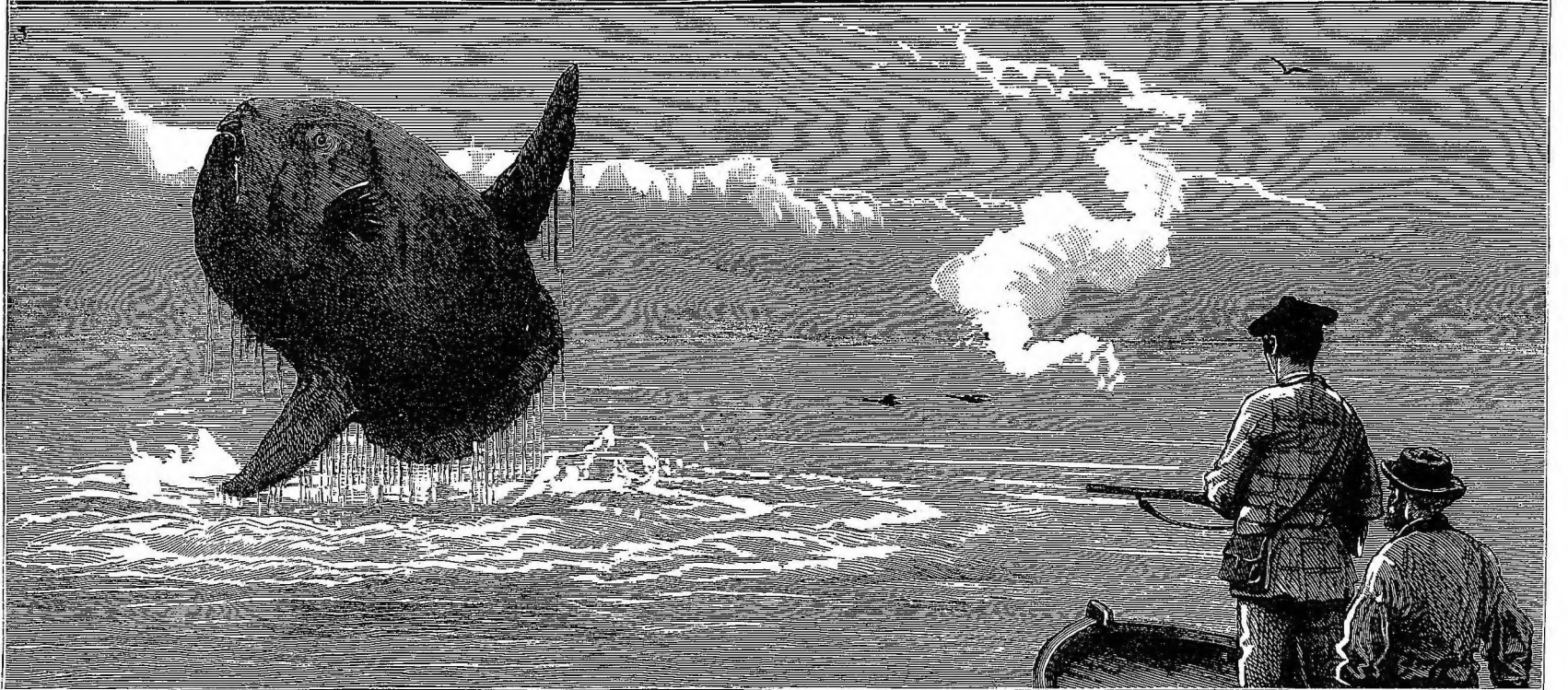
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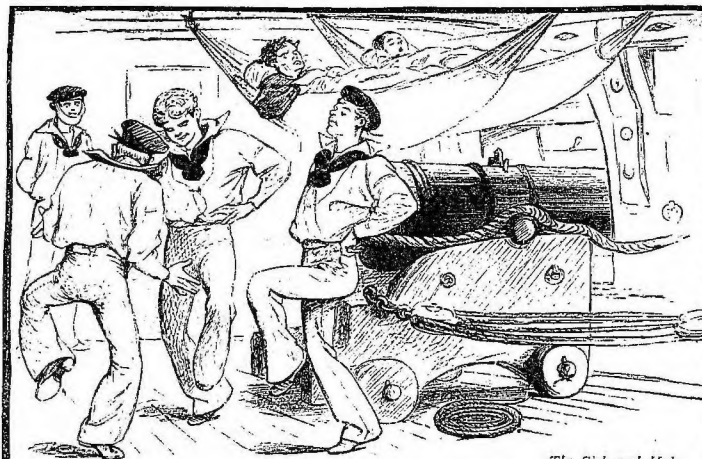
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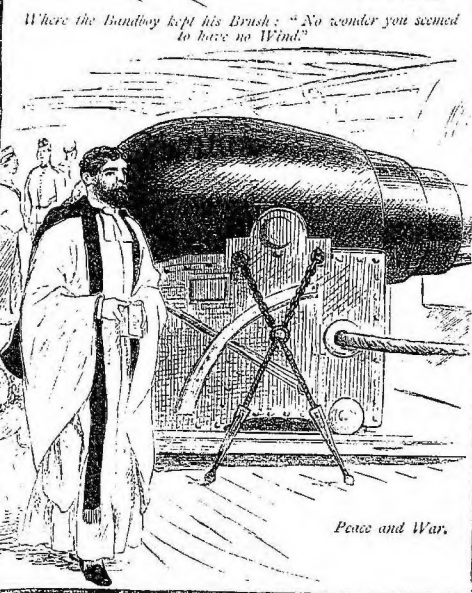
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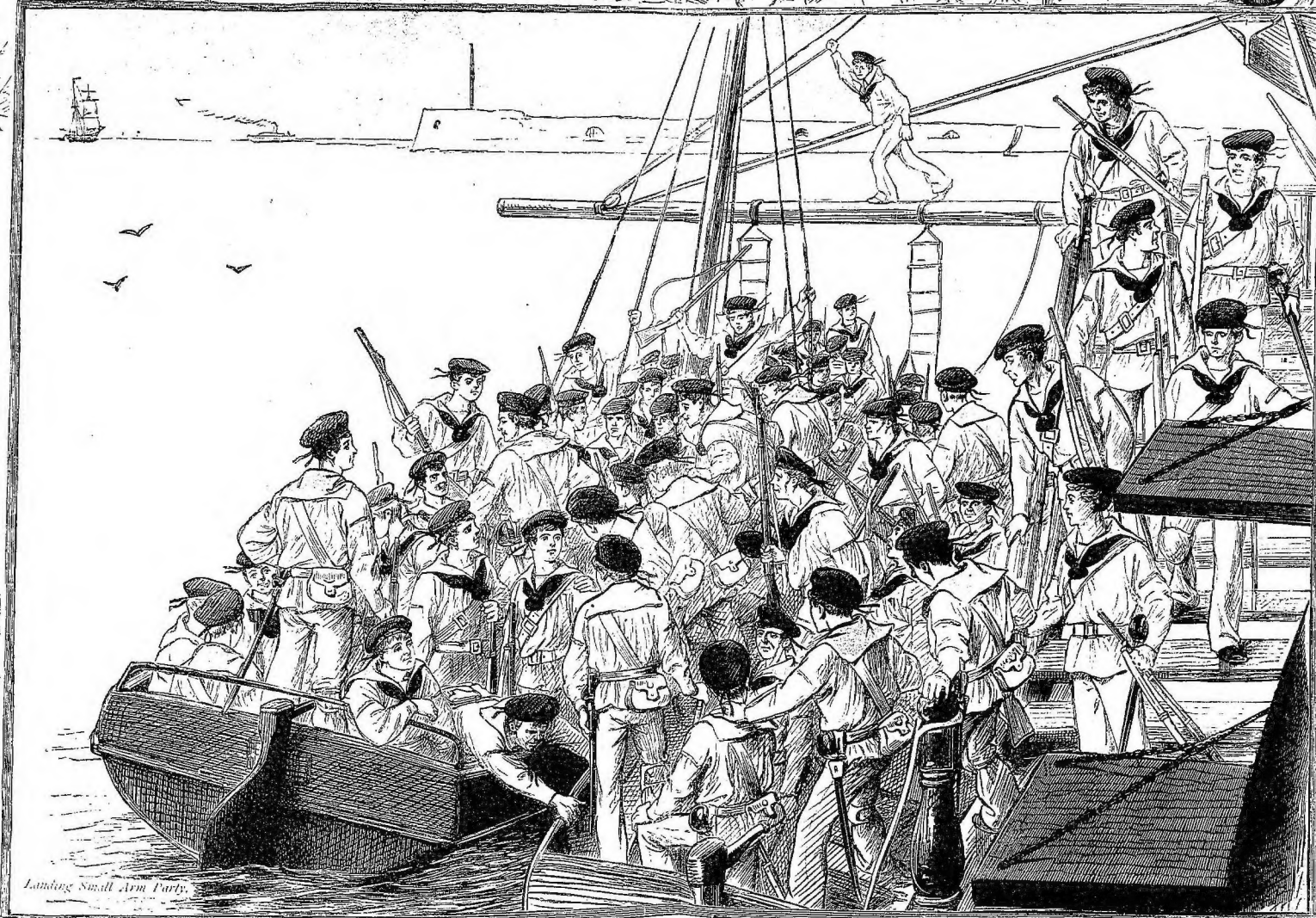
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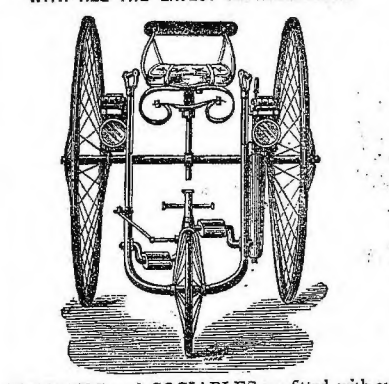


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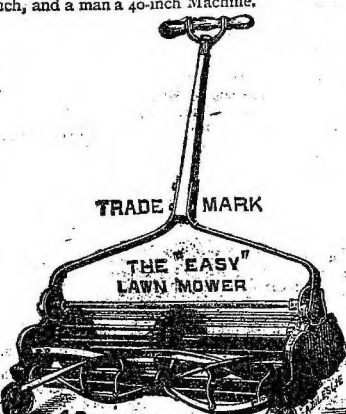
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**"EASY" LAWN MOWER**  
Has an open Steel Roller, which, with careful construction in other parts, enables a child to work a 20-inch, and a man a 40-inch Machine.



Apply for List to any Ironmonger and Seedsman, or direct to the Sole Licensees, SELIG, SONNENTHAL AND CO., 85, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

**KNITTING SILKS**  
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS  
Of the best quality, and fast dyed in twenty-four shades, 1 oz. Skeins or Balls. Price 20s. per half pound, free by post.—For patterns apply to the Manager, BROOK MILLS, CONGLETON.

**TIME AND MONEY SAVED BY USING RIPPINGILL'S PATENT OIL COOKING STOVES.**  
ODOURLESS, SMOKELESS, PORTABLE, SAFE, AND CLEANLY.  
They will roast joints or poultry, boil fish, vegetables, &c., fry chops, steaks, or bacon, bake bread or pastry, toast, heat flat irons, and in fact do the entire work of a kitchen fire, over which they have the advantage of being lit or extinguished in a moment. For domestic use and economy they are unequalled.  
Three meals a day for 4 to 6 persons can be cooked for a penny. Prices from a few shillings. Write for Illustrated List and full particulars to the HOLBORN LAMP and STOVE COMPANY, 118, Holborn, London, and say where you saw this advertisement.



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GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS.  
PARKINSON AND FRODSHAM,  
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WRITE FOR DESIGNS.

**WILSON PATENT COOKING RANGES AND STOVES.**  
HIGHEST AWARDS WHEREVER EXHIBITED.  
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For Sheetings, Towelling and Under Linen.  
Resembles the old-fashioned Homespun in make and appearance. Are very beautiful goods, and most moderate in price.—Vide *The Queen, the Lady's Newspaper*.  
Direct from the Manufactory. Handspun and Handmade. Cheaper, Finer, Better and more Durable than any other make.  
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After three years' wear thousands of Ladies refuse all others. The only Corset with softly padded laced regulators (patented in Europe and America) inside breast gores. Imparts this charming contour and more or less fulness to figures wanting the roundness of a beautifully proportioned bust; regulated to a nicely, increased or diminished at pleasure. It perfects the fit of every dress, and delightfully supercedes vulgar self-proclaiming "Improvers." Unprecedented Testimonials. Drapers and Outfitters can procure it from LONDON WHOLESALE HOUSES. If difficulty occur, or doubt of its matchless effect, sample sent on approval, plain parcel carriage paid, after remittance only.  
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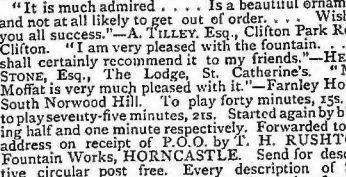
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1s.  
When open easily inserted; when closed the stud locks tightly on the linen, and thus prevents any pressure on the neck, securing perfect comfort in wear.  
NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS RECEIVED.  
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Telescopic Shirt Studs and Solitaires in great variety. May be obtained of any Jeweller or Hosier; also on receipt of Postal Order of the Patentee:  
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Write as smoothly as a lead pencil, and neither scratch nor spurt, the points being rounded by a new process.  
Six Prize Medals awarded. Assorted Sample Box, 6d. per post 7 stamps to the Works, Birmingham.  
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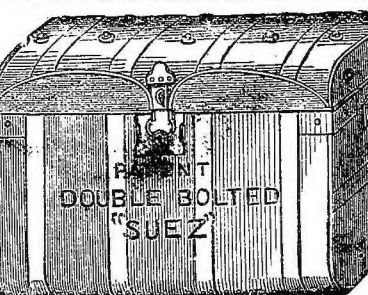
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Photographs of Lamps, 3 Stamps.  
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"We strongly recommend the 'Pennsylvania.'"—Field  
**"THE PENNSYLVANIA"**  
LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED AMERICAN LAWN MOWER, AS SUPPLIED TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT AND CORPORATION OF LONDON  
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CUTS GRASS, LONG OR SHORT, WET OR DRY.  
The only American Lawn Mower fitted with a Solid Steel Cutting Blade. It will mow grass as closely and smoothly as the best English Machines, WITH LESS THAN HALF THE LABOUR.  
All sizes, up to the largest 18 in. cut, can be worked easily by one man.  
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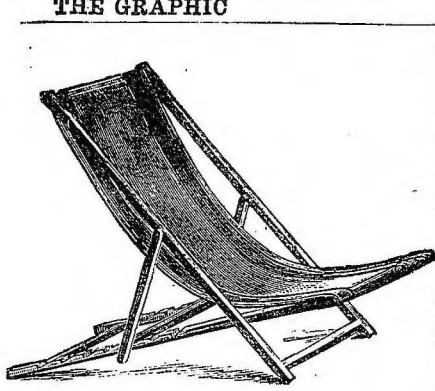


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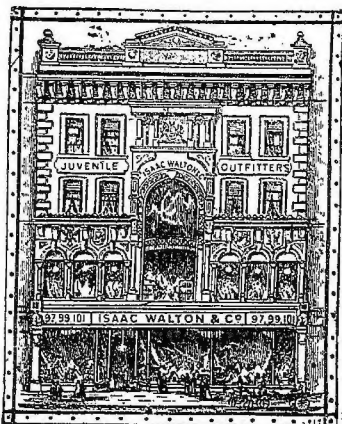
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"Any lady who has possessed one of Messrs. Atkinson's Poplins  
knows from experience that no amount of wear ever gives them  
the shiny and greasy appearance indigenous to so many silken  
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BLACK SILK POPLIN is equal in appearance and much  
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Age of Boy only required in ordering.

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TO PROMOTE THE CIRCULATION.

TO STIMULATE THE ORGANIC ACTION.

TO RENEW VITAL ENERGY.

TO ASSIST DIGESTION.

THE CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS OF THE ASSOCIATION attend daily for Consultation (FREE) from 10 to 1, and from 3 to 5, at the PRIVATE CONSULTING ROOMS of the Pall Mall Electric Association, Limited, 21, Holborn Viaduct, E.C. An experienced lady is also in attendance daily. Residents at a distance should send for a Private Advice Form. Please forward size round the waist when ordering the "ELECTROPATHIC BELT."

UNIVERSALLY APPROVED BY THE LEADING PHYSICIANS AS THE BEST, SAFEST, AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR SPINAL COMPLAINTS, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, DIARRHOEA, PLEURISY, TUMOURS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, EPILEPSY, LUMBAGO, DEBILITY, DROPSY, PARALYSIS, LOSS OF VOICE, HYSTERIA, CUTANEOUS DISEASES, NERVOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, PALPITATION, &c., AND HAS CURED SOME OF THE MOST OBSTINATE AND DISTRESSING CASES, AFTER ALL OTHER REMEDIES (SO-CALLED) HAVE FAILED.

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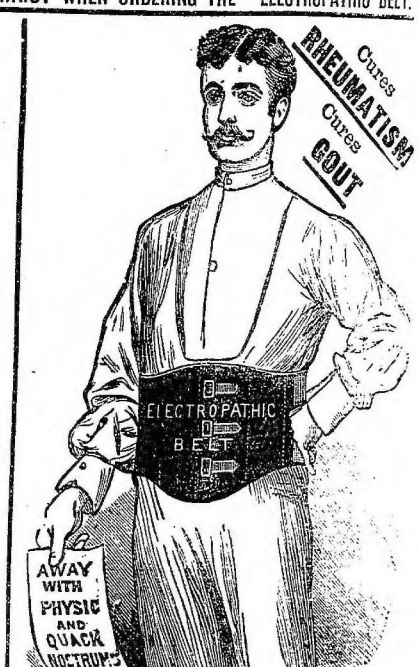


**READ WHAT AN OLD SOLDIER SAYS.**  
From Capt. A. J. HOLBURN, R.A., Ormonde, Lostwithiel, Cornwall, Feb. 3, 1883:  
"I suffered from Rheumatism in the Knees, contracted at the 'Relief of Lucknow,' in November, 1857, and from Pains in the Ankles and Toe-joints—remains of 'Dengue Fever' in India; and last year I was so bad at knees and feet that for five months I never went beyond my own grounds, and was scarcely outside the door. I took your ELECTROPATHIC BELT at 5s. (Special Power) into wear in August last, and up to date my knees and feet have given me no trouble, and I can do eight or ten miles' walk as well now as I could twenty years ago—and this I attribute entirely to wearing the Belt. You see here, I think, Rheumatism is the rule, as almost every one complains, less or more, of that complaint, and I am quite sure the ELECTROPATHIC would cure any one. If there is any fellow in England who has suffered from 'Dengue,' and who, like me, is occasionally REMINDED, let him go in for one of your Electropathic Belts, and he will soon find the thing taking leave through the joints of his toes, as I did. The Electropathic Belt is just what I wanted for India to supersede the old-fashioned 'Cholera Belt.' I would strongly advise any one going to India to go in for a Belt, for if it did not prevent Cholera, Fever, Dysentery, and Rheumatism, I am quite certain it would enable the wearer to resist the attacks more than anything else."

**WHAT THE GENTLEMEN SAY.**  
From Rev. R. ANTRIM, Vicar of Slapton, King's Bridge, South Devon:—  
"Dear Sir,—Please send me Dr. Scott's 'Guide to Health.' I am deriving great benefit from the Electropathic Belt recently had of you. The pain across the loins has quite left me, and my nervous energy is greatly augmented. I am glad I saw the advertisement, as I was on the point of ordering a magnetic belt. I may be mistaken, but I have an idea that magnetism is at best but a derived mode of applying electricity; and although the vendors of such appliances offer to re-magnetise without charge, that does not much mend the matter, as the belt may have to be sent for that purpose just at the time it is most needed. Your invention, on the contrary, seems to me to be likely to retain its power as long as the article itself lasts. Your DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSH is also quite a treasure; it has not only cured frequent NERVOUS HEADACHES, but, what I had no expectation of, has at my advanced age (78) GIVEN ME A NEW HEAD OF HAIR OF THE NATURAL COLOUR! Many thanks to you for it."

**WHAT THE LADIES SAY.**  
Miss HOGG, 30, St. George's Road, Southwark, S.E., Nov. 5, 1882:—  
"Having worn your Electropathic Belt appliances about two months, for bad circulation, I have pleasure in informing you that I am much better; my health being improved in every way. I shall certainly recommend your appliances to my friends."

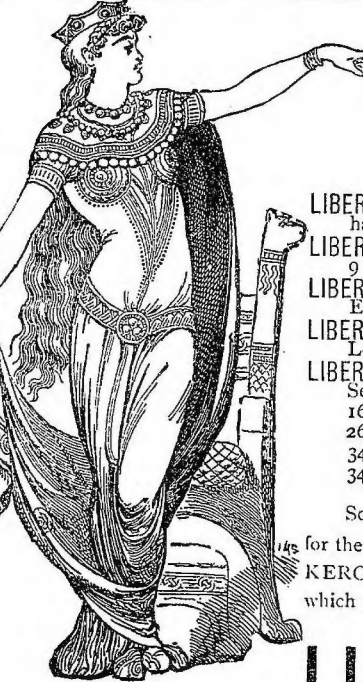
**IMPORTANT TO LADIES.**  
An experienced and qualified lady is in attendance daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. to see ladies in the PRIVATE CONSULTING-ROOM, where those requiring special attention with regard to ABDOMINAL and ACCOUCHEMENT BELTS can have reliable advice on all matters relating to health. Ladies who are unable to attend personally can be advised by letter on communicating with the LADY SUPERINTENDENT of this Special Department of the PALL MALL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, 21, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C. All communications are treated as strictly private.



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LIBERTY'S UMRITZA CASHMERE is soft and warm, and can only be obtained at LIBERTY'S London House or their accredited Agents.  
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34 inches square, 7s. 6d. each, 42s. per box of six colours, as required, printed.

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